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pharmaceutical adj composition adj comprising adj cadaverine	0

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L1	cadaverine	343	L1

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L3: Entry 28 of 71 File: USPT Jan 25, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6017906
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6017906 A

TITLE: Polyamine conjugates for treatment of infection

DATE-ISSUED: January 25, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mintz; Clifford S.	East Windsor	NJ		
Kogan; Natan A.	Highland Park	NJ		
Kakarla; Ramesh	East Brunswick	NJ		
Axelrod; Helena R.	Cranbury	NJ		
Sofia; Michael J.	Lawrenceville	NJ		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Intercardia, Inc.	Research Triangle	NC			02

APPL-NO: 09/ 072182 [PALM]
DATE FILED: May 5, 1998

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS The present application is a divisional of application Ser. No. 08,583,809 filed Jan. 5, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,744,453, the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

INT-CL: [06] A61 K 31/715, A61 K 31/56

US-CL-ISSUED: 514/126; 514/169, 514/182, 514/579, 514/613, 514/659, 552/502, 536/5, 536/6.1
US-CL-CURRENT: 514/126; 514/169, 514/182, 514/579, 514/613, 514/659, 536/5, 536/6.1, 552/502

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 514/126, 514/579, 514/613, 514/659, 514/182, 514/169, 552/502, 536/5, 536/6.1

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5795870	August 1998	Kahne	514/26
☐	5795885	August 1998	Zasloff	514/182
☐	5834453	November 1998	Regen	514/182

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
WO 95/29186	November 1995	WO	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Moore, K. S. "Squalamine: An Aminosterol from the Shark", Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. (1993) 90:1354-1358.
Vaara, M. "Agents That Increase the Permeability of the Outer Membrane", Microbil. Rev. (1992) 56:395-411.
Varra, M. "Sentization of Gram-negative Bacteria to Antibiotics and Complement by Non-toxic Oligopeptides", Nature (1983) 303:526-528.
Sandownik, A. et al. "Rapid Construction of a Squalamine Mimic", J. Am. Chem. Soc. (1995) 117:6138-6139.
Bellini, A.M. et al., "Antimicrobial Activity of cholane Compounds: cholic and Deoxycholic Acid Derivatives", Eur. J. Med. Chem (1983) 18(2):185-190.
Bellini, A.M. et al., "Antimicrobial Activity of Cholane Compounds: Cheno and Ursodeoxycholic Acid Derivatives", Eur. J. Med. Chem (1983) 18(2):191-195.

ART-UNIT: 162

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Mach; D. Margaret M.

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to methods of preventing or treating an infection or disease caused by an infectious agent. The present invention also relates to the augmentation of the efficacy of existing anti-infective agents by the co-administration of the compounds described herein.

7 Claims, 13 Drawing figures

L3: Entry 28 of 71 File: USPT Jan 25, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6017906 A
TITLE: Polyamine conjugates for treatment of infection

Detailed Description Text (12):
Furthermore, a method is disclosed wherein R.sub.6 together with the nitrogen atom to which it is attached derives from a polyamine. Suitable polyamines include, but are not limited to, alkylene diamines, such as 1,3-diaminopropane, and 1,12-diaminododecane, and biogenic polyamines (that is, those found in nature), such as 1,4-diaminobutane (putrescine), 1,5-diaminopentane (cadaverine), N-(4-aminobutyl)-1,3-diaminopropane (spermidine, an alkylene triamine), and N-[N-(3-aminopropyl)-4-aminobutyl]-1,3-diaminopropane(spermine, an alkylene tetraamine). Other polyamines are also suitable, including but not limited to, tetraethylenepentamine ("pentamine"), pentaethylenehexamine ("hexamine") and the like, including branched aliphatic polyamines. With unsymmetrical polyamines, the present invention contemplates all other possible points of attachment of the polyamine to the steroid nucleus. For example, in spermidine, any of the three amino groups may be attached to the side chain or at the C-3 position of the steroid nucleus.

Detailed Description Text (31):
The compounds represented by formula (I) are useful as anti-infective agents, having utility in inhibiting the growth of, including killing, microorganisms. The compounds are particularly useful as broad spectrum antibacterial agents, having activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, and as antifungal agents, having activity against yeast, mold, or other types of fungi. Thus, the compounds represented by formula (I) may be employed in utilities suitable for such antimicrobial or antifungal agents.

Detailed Description Text (32):
The compounds represented by formula (I) may, for example, be used in treating a host infected with a bacterium or fungus, or in preventing infection of said host by said bacterium or fungus, comprising the step of administering to the host one or more compounds represented by formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in an amount effective for prevention or treatment. Treatment of such infections according to the present invention includes both mitigation as well as elimination thereof.

Detailed Description Text (54):
The appropriate solid or liquid vehicle or diluent may be selected, and the compositions prepared, by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Prevention or treatment of simultaneous infections by more than one bacterium or fungus, or combinations thereof is, of course, contemplated.

Detailed Description Text (55):
The compounds represented by formula (I) may also be employed as antimicrobial agents useful in inhibiting the growth of, including killing, microorganisms present on a surface or in a medium outside a living host. The present invention therefore provides a method for inhibiting the growth of at least one bacterium or fungus present on a surface or in a medium, comprising the step of contacting the surface or medium with one or more compounds represented by formula (I), or a salt thereof, in an amount effective for the inhibition. Thus, the inventive compounds may be employed, for example, as disinfectants for surface treatments, such as disinfection

of surgical instruments, or as preservatives for a variety of solid and liquid media susceptible to microbial growth. Suitable amounts of the compounds may be determined by methods known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Compositions comprising at least one compound represented by formula (I), or a salt thereof in an amount effective for inhibiting the growth of at least one bacterium or fungus, and a vehicle or diluent, are also provided by the present invention.

Detailed Description Text (173):
15. Biological Activity-Determination of MIC Against Bacteria

Detailed Description Text (175):
The biological activity of the present compounds is demonstrated as follows. To demonstrate their anti-infective properties, the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for many of the novel compounds is obtained against a variety of antibiotic indicator strains of bacteria. Antibiotic indicator strains Escherichia coli strain 25922, Enterococcus faecalis 29212, Pseudomonas aeruginosa 27853, and Staphylococcus aureus 29213 are obtained from the American Type Tissue Culture Collection (ATCC) in Rockville, Md. The cystic fibrosis isolate, Pseudomonas aeruginosa 39324, is also obtained from ATCC. Bacteria are routinely cultivated in cation-supplemented Mueller-Hinton broth (CAMHB) or agar at 37.degree. C.

Detailed Description Text (178):
Antibiotic indicator strains are grown in 5 mL of CAMHB for 3-4 h at 37.degree. C. with shaking (200 rpm) on a New Brunswick rotary shaker. Bacteria are adjusted to a turbidity that matched a 0.5 McFarland standard (ca. 10.sup.8 CFU per mL) in sterile 0.85% saline. These bacterial suspensions are diluted 1:20 in sterile 0.85% saline and 10 .mu.L (ca. 5.times.10.sup.5 CFU) of each suspension is used to inoculate individual wells of a 96 well plate that contained different concentrations of the test compounds. Following inoculation, the plates are sealed with plastic tape, incubated for 24 h at 37.degree. C. and visually inspected for bacterial growth. CAMHB inoculated with each of the antibiotic test strains and uninoculated CAMBH plus each of the test compounds served as positive and negative controls. The MIC is defined as the lowest concentration of a compound that completely inhibited visual evidence of bacterial growth.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (2):
TABLE 2 Augmentation Of The Antibacterial Activity Of Erythromycin MIC (.mu.g/mL) Erthromycin P. aeruginosa P. aeruginosa plus: E. coli 25922 27853 39324 no compound 125 >250 >250 compound B.sup.a <0.19 3.12 3.12 compound D 0.39 0.39 6.25 compound H <0.39 3.12 6.25 compound J 0.39 0.78 12.5 compound N 0.78 6.25 25 .sup.a All compounds tested at 25 .mu.g/mL, except compound H, which is tested at 6.25 .mu.g/mL. Bacteria grow in CAMHB supplemented with each test compound at the indicated concentrations.

Other Reference Publication (3):
Varra, M. "Sentization of Gram-negative Bacteria to Antibiotics and Complement by Non-toxic Oligopeptides", Nature (1983) 303:526-528.

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Freeform Search

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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L1	cadaverine	343	L1

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6514410 B1

L3: Entry 1 of 71 File: USPT Feb 4, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6514410
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6514410 B1

TITLE: Odor control apparatus for facultative lagoon

DATE-ISSUED: February 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gantzer; Charles J.	Minneapolis	MN	55409-2342	

US-CL-CURRENT: 210/605; 210/170, 210/188, 210/194, 210/220, 210/242.2, 210/629, 210/916, 210/DIG.9, 261/123, 261/35, 261/77

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6495346 B1

L3: Entry 2 of 71 File: USPT Dec 17, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6495346
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6495346 B1

TITLE: Complex-forming proteins

DATE-ISSUED: December 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Jerome; Valerie	Colbe			DE
Sedlacek; Hans-Harald	Marburg			DE
Muller; Rolf	Marburg			DE

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.7; 424/85.1, 424/85.2, 435/69.5, 435/69.52, 530/351, 536/23.4, 536/23.5, 536/23.51

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6479637 B1

L3: Entry 3 of 71 File: USPT Nov 12, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6479637
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6479637 B1

TITLE: Hemoglobin-haptoglobin complexes

DATE-ISSUED: November 12, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Adamson; J. Gordon	Georgetown			CA
Wodzinska; Jolanta Maria	Brampton			CA
Moore; M. S. Celine	Georgetown			CA

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/385; 424/193.1, 424/194.1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6467333 B2

L3: Entry 4 of 71 File: USPT Oct 22, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6467333
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6467333 B2

TITLE: Trace level detection of analytes using artificial olfactometry

DATE-ISSUED: October 22, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Lewis; Nathan S.	La Canada	CA		
Severin; Erik J.	San Marino	CA		
Wong; Bernard	Los Angeles	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 73/31.05; 422/84, 422/88, 600/530, 600/532, 73/23.3, 73/61.41

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 6428748 B1

L3: Entry 5 of 71 File: USPT Aug 6, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6428748
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6428748 B1

TITLE: Apparatus and method of monitoring an analyte

DATE-ISSUED: August 6, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Wallach; Donald F. H.	Geneva			CH

US-CL-CURRENT: 422/56; 422/57

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6423300 B1

L3: Entry 6 of 71 File: USPT Jul 23, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6423300
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6423300 B1

TITLE: Compositions to control oral microbial oxidation-reduction (Eh) levels

DATE-ISSUED: July 23, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kleinberg; Israel	Smithtown	NY		
Codipilly; Milroy	Coram	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/49; 424/401, 424/48, 424/53, 424/614, 514/494, 514/900, 514/901, 514/902

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 6414115 B1

L3: Entry 7 of 71 File: USPT Jul 2, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6414115
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6414115 B1

TITLE: Parasitic nematode transglutaminase proteins and uses thereof

DATE-ISSUED: July 2, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Chandrashekar; Ramaswamy	Fort Collins	CO		
Mehta; Kapil	Houston	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/350; 424/184.1, 424/265.1, 424/94.2, 435/69.1, 530/300, 536/23.1, 536/23.2

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6409992 B1

L3: Entry 8 of 71 File: USPT Jun 25, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6409992
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6409992 B1

TITLE: Compositions to control oral microbial oxidation-reduction (Eh) levels

DATE-ISSUED: June 25, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kleinberg; Israel	Smithtown	NY		
Codipilly; Milroy	Coram	NY		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/49; 424/53, 424/613, 424/614, 424/615

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6403082 B1

L3: Entry 9 of 71 File: USPT Jun 11, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6403082
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6403082 B1

TITLE: Bacteriocins, transport and vector system and method of use thereof

DATE-ISSUED: June 11, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Stiles; Michael E.	Edmonton, Alberta			CA
Vederas; John C.	Edmonton, Alberta			CA
Van Belkum; Marius J.	7921 HT Zuidwolde			NL
Worobo; Randy W.	Consort, Alberta			CA
Worobo; Rodney J.	Consort, Alberta			CA
McCormick; John K.	Nepean, Ontario			CA
Greer; G. Gordon	Lacombe, Alberta			CA
McMullen; Lynn M.	Edmonton, Alberta			CA
Leisner; Jorgen J.	PKNS, Jalan 7/1 43300 Seri, Kembangan, Selangor D.E.			MY
Poon; Alison	Edmonton, Alberta			CA
Franz; Charles M. A. P.	Karlfruhe 76139			DE

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.2; 426/61, 426/9, 435/252.3, 435/69.1, 435/69.7, 435/69.8

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6388056 B1

L3: Entry 10 of 71 File: USPT May 14, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6388056
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6388056 B1

TITLE: Inhibition of transglutaminase-mediated microbial interaction with a mammalian host

DATE-ISSUED: May 14, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sundstrom; Paula	Columbus	OH	43206	
Bradway; Steven D.	Aberdeen	WA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/371; 530/350

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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L3: Entry 18 of 71 File: USPT Jul 3, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6255066 B1
TITLE: Bacterial vaginosis screening technique and a diagnostic kit for use therein

Brief Summary Text (4):
Vaginitis is the most common gynecological problem in adult women. Infectious vaginitis presents itself in three primary forms: (a) bacterial vaginosis, (b) candidal vaginitis or "yeast", and (c) trichomonas vaginitis or "trich." Bacterial vaginosis, which affects up to 25% of American women in the normal clinical populations, is nearly twice as common as Candida and is, in fact, the most common form of vaginal infection. Bacterial vaginosis is caused by a replacement of the normal vaginal flora with facultative anaerobic bacteria, primarily Gardnerella vaginalis. Unfortunately, the symptoms of bacterial vaginosis are non-specific or non-existent and differential diagnosis is problematic.

Brief Summary Text (8):
One embodiment of the present invention is a screening technique for bacterial vaginosis that can be used at home or in a doctor's office. The bacterial vaginosis screening technique is directed to detecting the presence of one or more amines (e.g., putrescine (a.k.a. 1,4-diaminobutane or tetramethylenediamine) and cadaverine (a.k.a. 1,5-diaminopentane) which are known to occur at significantly elevated levels in Gardnerella-related vaginitis) in a sample of vaginal fluid and comprises the steps of (a) combining the sample of vaginal fluid with phenol (or any developer reagent selected from the group consisting of phenol, derivatives thereof, and mixtures thereof) to form a first reaction medium; (b) combining the first reaction medium with sodium hydroxide and/or potassium hydroxide (or any other water soluble base) and sodium hypochlorite (or any other halogen-containing oxidizing agent) to form a second reaction medium having a pH of at least about 9.5; and (c) observing the color of the second reaction medium (preferably to determine the presence of a 2,6-dichloroindophenol salt), where the concentration of the halogen-containing oxidizing agent in the second reaction medium is about 0.12 or greater (on a molar basis) than the concentration of the developer reagent in the second reaction medium. If the screening technique detects the presence of amines, the patient should be seen by a physician or at a clinic to have a microbial culture of her vaginal fluid grown out to determine the exact source of the amine-producing organism in order for a physician to prescribe an appropriate treatment plan.

Brief Summary Text (22):
A significant safety aspect of the present invention is that immersion of the vaginal swab into the developer solution followed the addition of the water soluble base and halogen-containing oxidizing agent results in the inactivation of fungi, bacteria, and viruses that may be present in the vaginal sample on the swab. Accordingly, the swab can be safely disposed of without fear of contamination.

Detailed Description Text (13):
In each test, about 100 .mu.L of a putrescine solution (about 150 mg/dL) was added to a test tube. Then about 250 .mu.L of a phenol solution was added with mixing to form a first reaction mixture or medium. Finally, about 250 .mu.L of a 2-component solution comprising sodium hydroxide and sodium hypochlorite was added to the first reaction mixture to form a second reaction mixture. A timer was then started and the color of the second reaction mixture was observed after a lapse of about 5 to about 6 minutes. The results are noted below in Table C.

Detailed Description Text (19):
Next, various reaction mediums were formed by combining about 1.2 mL of a putrescine solution (150 mg/dL), about 3 mL of a 0.5 M phenol reagent solution, and about 3 ml of different two-component reagent solutions. After a period of about 6 minutes after forming the reaction mixtures, the pH of each of the reaction mixtures was taken and the results are shown in the following Table E.

Detailed Description Text (22):
Determination of Color Intensity as a Function of Putrescine Concentration in Test Samples

Detailed Description Text (24):
Three reagent solutions containing various concentrations of putrescine were prepared and their compositions are set forth below in Table F.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (6):
TABLE F Composition of Putrescine Solutions Reagent Putrescine, mg Deionized Water, mL 1 0 100 2 12 100 3 50 100 4 150 100

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (7):
TABLE G Results of Testing Solutions having Various Putrescine Concentrations Two-Component Reagent Sodium Sodium Phenol Putrescine Hydroxide Hypocholorite Reagent Reagent Example X .multidot. MR1.sup.a Y .multidot. MR1.sup.b M.sup.c mg/dL Observations 27 4 4 0.5 0 No color observed. 28 4 4 0.5 12 Weak blue color observed. 29 4 4 0.5 50 Blue color observed. 30 4 4 0.5 50 Strong royal blue color observed. .sup.a "X .multidot. MR1" means times the molar concentration of sodium hydroxide employed in 2-component reagent 1. .sup.b "Y .multidot. MR1" means times the molar concentration of sodium hypochlorite employed in 2-component reagent 1. .sup.c "M" denotes Molar (moles per liter).

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (8):
TABLE H Results of 2,6-dichloroindophenol Confirmation Tests Two-Component Reagent Sodium Sodium Phenol Putrescine Hydroxide Hypocholorite Reagent Reagent Example X .multidot. MR1.sup.a Y .multidot. MR1.sup.b M.sup.c mg/dL Observations 31 4 4 0.5 0 No color change observed. 32 4 4 0.5 12 Blue to red (reddish) to colorless. 33 4 4 0.5 50 Blue to red (reddish) to colorless. 34 4 4 0.5 150 Blue to red (reddish) to colorless. .sup.a "X .multidot. MR1" means times the molar concentration of sodium hydroxide employed in 2-component reagent 1. .sup.b "Y .multidot. MR1" means times the molar concentration of sodium hypochlorite employed in 2-component reagent 1. .sup.c "M" denotes Molar (moles per liter).

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (9):
TABLE I Results of Tests Employing a 5% 2-Phenylphenol Reagent Solution Two-Component Reagent Sodium Sodium Phenol Putrescine Hydroxide Hypocholorite Reagent Reagent Example X .multidot. MR1.sup.a Y .multidot. MR1.sup.b M.sup.c mg/dL Observations 35 4 4 0.5 0 No color observed. 36 4 4 0.5 12 Weak green color observed. 37 4 4 0.5 50 Green color observed. 38 4 4 0.5 150 Dark green color observed. .sup.a "X .multidot. MR1" means times the molar concentration of sodium hydroxide employed in 2-component reagent 1. .sup.b "Y .multidot. MR1" means times the molar concentration of sodium hypochlorite employed in 2-component reagent 1. .sup.c "M" denotes Molar (moles per liter).

CLAIMS:

7. The method of claim 1 where the amine selected from the group consisting of methylamine, isobutylamine, putrescine, cadaverine, histamine, tyramine, phenylethylamine, and mixtures thereof.

35. The method of claim 1 where the vaginal fluid comprises a viable pathogenic substance selected from the group consisting of bacteria, fungi, viruses, and mixtures thereof and where the second reaction medium is substantially free of any viable pathogenic substance.

43. A method for preparing a dye comprising the steps of:

(a) reacting a developer reagent selected from the group consisting of phenol, 2-phenylphenol, 3-phenylphenol, 4-phenylphenol, the alkali metal salts thereof, and mixtures thereof with an amine selected from the group consisting of methylamine, isobutylamine, putrescine, cadaverine, histamine, tyramine, phenylethylamine, and mixtures thereof to form a first reaction medium; and

(b) combining the first reaction medium with an alkali metal salt selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, trisodium phosphate, tripotassium phosphate, and mixtures thereof and an oxidizing agent selected from the group consisting of sodium hypochlorite, trichloroisocyanuric acid, and mixtures thereof to form a second reaction medium in which the dye is formed,

where the concentration of the oxidizing agent in the second reaction medium is about 0.12 or greater, on a molar basis, than the concentration of the developer reagent in the second reaction medium and the pH of the second reaction medium is at least about 9.5.

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L3: Entry 24 of 71 File: USPT Oct 31, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6140355 A
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing rifaximin for treatment of vaginal infections

Brief Summary Text (5):
The main cause of vaginal symptoms in women is due to bacterial vaginosis, which is characterized by an increase in the vaginal secretion of a white grayish color and which has a bad odor. This vaginal fluid shows the presence of bacterial flora which comprises mainly anaerobic bacteria such as Gardnerella vaginalis and the species Bacteroides, Mobiluncus and Lactobacillus, other aerobic bacteria such as Haemophilus ducreyi and Neisseria gonorrhoeae may also cause vaginal symptoms. Further the chemical composition shows an alteration in the presence of organic acids with increase of succinates and decrease of lactates in addition to the presence of some amines which have bad odor such as putrescine, cadaverine and trimethylamine.

Brief Summary Text (27):
The efficacy of rifaximin in the treatment of vaginal infections has been demonstrated by the determination of its activity in vitro (minimum inhibitory concentration) to inhibit pathogenic bacterial flora that is present in vaginal fluid of the patients having these pathologies and particularly anaerobic bacteria such as Gardnerella vaginalis, Bacteroides bivius-disiens and the species Mobiluncus and Lactobacillus as well as aerobic bacteria such as Neisseria gonorrhoeae and Haemophilus ducreyi. the microbiologic activity has also been demonstrated against Chlamydia trachomatis.

Brief Summary Text (28):
The tests of anti-bacterial activity on vitro of rifaximin have been carried out on culture collections belonging to five hospitals, connected with three U.S. universities and two Canadian universities. Forty strains of Bacteroides bivius-disiens, 23 strains of Gardnerella vaginalis, 31 strains of the species Lactobacillus and 13 strains of Mobiluncus, 35 strains (from Iowa) and 25 strains (from Manitoba) of Neisseria gonorrhoeae, 25 strains of Haemophilus ducreyi and 6 strains of Chlamydia trachomatis have been analyzed. The determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration on the strains of the four types of anaerobic bacteria has been carried out according to NCCLS M11-T2 method (National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Methods for antimicrobial testing of anaerobic bacteria--second edition: Tentative Standard. NCCLS M11-T2, Villanova, Pa. NCCLS; 1989) on agar Wilken-Chalgren (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.) to which blood has been added.

Brief Summary Text (29):
The determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration with respect to Neisseria gonorrhoeae has been carried out according to the NCCLS M7-A2 method (National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically--second edition; Approved Standard, NCCLS M7-A2, Villanova, Pa.: NCCLS; 1990).

Brief Summary Text (32):
Rifaximin has exhibited a significant in vitro activity with respect to the vaginal bacterial flora with a minimum inhibitory concentration value between 0.03 and 1 .mu.g/mL with respect to the strains of the four types of anaerobic bacteria (Gardnerella vaginalis, Bacteroides bivius-disiens, Mobiluncus species and Lactobacillus species) and a value of 0.12 and >16 .mu.g/ml with respect to Neisseria

gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis M.I.C. were <20 .mu.g/mL; Mycoplasma hominis and Ureaplasma urealyticum were .gtoreq.64 ug/mL.

Brief Summary Text (33):
These values of minimum inhibitory concentration compare very favorably with the values obtained with the strains of the four types of anaerobic bacteria in the case of the three antibiotics presently used in the systemic route in the treatment of vaginal bacterial infections. In fact, metronidazole has shown values of minimum inhibitory concentrations between 1 and >16 .mu.g/mL, ampicillin between 0.5 and >64 .mu.g/mL, and clindamycin between 0.06 and 4 .mu.g/mL. In order to finally demonstrate the real efficacy of the rifaximin compositions in the treatment of vaginal bacterial pathologies, clinical testing has been carried out in an Italian hospital with 35 patients affected by bacterial vaginosis using a vaginal foam, as described herein, and a cream.

Detailed Description Text (10):
The strains of anaerobic microorganisms have been subjected to the in vitro tests with rifaximin, metronidazole, ampicillin and clindamycin using the previously described method (National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. Methods for antimicrobial testing of anaerobic bacteria--second edition; Tentative Standard. NCCLS M11-T2, Villanova, Pa. NCCLS; 1989) using agar Wilken-Chalgren (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.) to which blood has been added.

CLAIMS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition for topical application on the vagina, the composition being effective against the vaginal infection which is bacterial vaginosis due to at least one of the anaerobic bacteria Gardnerella vaginalis, Bacteroides bivius-disiens, the species Mobiluncus and Lactobacillus and to the aerobic bacteria Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Haemophilus ducreyi, and Chlamydia trachomatis, which contains between 50 and 500 mg of Rifaximin and vaginal compatible carriers, said composition being in the form of a foam, or a cream.

WEST

End of Result Set

☐ Generate Collection Print

L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Feb 5, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6344201
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6344201 B1

TITLE: Methods of identifying bacterial genes that are incompatible with bacterial pathogenicity, and the use of such genes, such as cadA, to reduce pathogenicity in a bacteria or to combat pathogenic bacterial infections

DATE-ISSUED: February 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Maurelli; Anthony T.	Silver Spring	MD	20902	
Fernandez; Reinaldo E.	Silver Spring	MD	20906	
Bloch; Craig A.	Ann Arbor	MI	48104	
Fasano; Alessio	West Friendship	MD	21794	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/234.1; 424/257.1, 424/258.1, 536/26.1, 536/26.23, 536/26.24

CLAIMS:

We claim:

1. A method of attenuating or inhibiting invasion of epithelial cells in a host by invasive pathogenic bacteria, comprising administering to the host an amount of quinolinate effective to attenuate or inhibit invasion of the epithelial cells by the invasive pathogenic bacteria.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the host is a human.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the invasive pathogenic bacteria comprise a Shigella spp.

parent case

Derwent Accession: 1998-272229
Utility
C/ Human spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase
; ISOLATED AND PURIFIED POLYNUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE CODING POLYPEPTIDE; HYBRIDIZATION PROBES; VECTORS AND HOST CELLS FOR GENE EXPRESSION; ANTICANCER AND ANTITUMOR AGENTS
Inventor: Hillman, Jennifer L., San Jose, CA
Assignee: Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Palo Alto, CA
Incyte Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 27511)
Examiner: Jacobson, Dian C. (Art Unit: 162)
Assistant Examiner: Slobodyansky, Elizabeth
Combined Principal Attorneys: Billings, Lucy J.; Mohan-Peterson, SheelaIncyte Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5840559	A	19981124	US 96742009	19961030

Fulltext Word Count: 17111

Abstract:
The present invention provides a human spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase (S-ACTR) and polynucleotides which identify and encode S-ACTR. The invention also provides genetically engineered expression vectors and host cells comprising the nucleic acid sequences encoding S-ACTR and a method for producing S-ACTR. The invention also provides for use of S-ACTR and agonists, antibodies, or antagonists specifically binding S-ACTR, in the prevention and treatment of cancers. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of antisense molecules to polynucleotides encoding S-ACTR for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression of S-ACTR. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which utilize the polynucleotide, or fragments or the complement thereof, or antibodies specifically binding S-ACTR.

4/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

4068104
Derwent Accession: 1999-008776
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Methods for the manufacture and use of antimicrobial sterol conjugates
; ADMINISTERING TO A MAMMAL BY TOPICAL MEANS
Inventor: Regen, Steven L., Allentown, PA
Assignee: Lehigh University (02), Bethlehem, PA
Lehigh University (Code: 49066)
Examiner: Robinson, Allen J. (Art Unit: 166)
Assistant Examiner: Badio, Barbara
Law Firm: Yahwak & Associates

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5834453	A	19981110	US 97877618	19970617
Continuation	Abandoned			US 96711161	19960909
CIP	US 5583239	A		US 95452846	19950530

Fulltext Word Count: 4877

Abstract:
A method of forming a %pharmaceutical% %composition% of antimicrobial sterol conjugates having the following formulae:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

wherein R[sub]1, R[sub]2, R[sub]3, R[sub]4 and Y are as defined in the

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Set     Items   Description
S1      11110   CADAVERINE
S2        138   S1 AND PHARMACEUTICAL (1W) COMPOSITION
S3        138   RD (unique items)
S4         55   S3 NOT PY>1998
S5         55   S4 AND CADAVERINE
S6          0   S5 AND DIAMINOAKYL
S7          5   S5 AND DIAMINOALKYL
? t s5/3,ab/26-55
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

 5/3,AB/26     (Item 26 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

2001131
Derwent Accession: 1973-29140U
Utility
C/ Biologically active material
; ANTIVIRAL COMPLEX OF A QUATERNARY AMMONIUM POLYMER
Inventor: Harnden, Michael Raymond, Horsham, GB England
Assignee: Beecham Group Limited (03), GB
          BEECHAM GROUP PLC GB (Code: 08544)
Examiner: Rose, Shep K. (Art Unit: 124)

              Publication                    Application    Filing
                 Number     Kind   Date       Number        Date
              -------------  --  --------  -------------  --------
Main Patent   US 3931397      A   19760106  US 73413863    19731108
Division      US 3845033      A   19741029  US 72303955    19721106
Priority                                    GB 5151471     19711105


Fulltext Word Count: 6700

Abstract:
    This invention relates to antiviral substances, to a method for their
  preparation, and to pharmaceutical compositions comprising them.


 5/3,AB/27     (Item 1 from file: 53)
DIALOG(R)File  53:FOODLINE(R): Food Science & Technology
(c) 2003 LFRA. All rts. reserv.

00502883   FOODLINE ACCESSION NUMBER: 413703
Food and/or %pharmaceutical% %composition% having a low polyamine content,
    and therapeutical uses there of.
Moulinoux J -P; Quemener V
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Universite de Rennes
PATENT: EP 703731 A1
PATENT: WO 9500041 DATE:19950105
APPLICATION COUNTRY: FR (DATE(S):19930617 19931203)
PRIORITY APPLICATION DATE: 19940617
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC;
    NL; PT; SE
X-REFERENCE: FUNCTIONAL FOODS
LANGUAGE: French
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
ABSTRACT: An edible composition is disclosed that consists of a nutrient
    mixture with a polyamine content of less than 1,600 picomoles/g.  It
    has applications as an anticancer agent, pain killer, immune system
    stimulant (in particular for stimulating NK cell activity and
    endogenous interleukin-2 production) and appetite suppressant.  See
    also WO 95/00042 (EP 0 703 732), which claims a composition containing
    less than 50 picomoles/g of putrescine, spermidine, spermine and
    %cadaverine% and containing specified quantities of lipids, proteins,
    carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and electrolytes.  The composition
    can be enriched with intracellular polyamine synthesis inhibitors.
```

```
? s s5 and diaminoakyl
             55  S5
              2  DIAMINOAKYL
      S6      0  S5 AND DIAMINOAKYL
? s s5 and diaminoalkyl
             55  S5
            667  DIAMINOALKYL
      S7      5  S5 AND DIAMINOALKYL
? t s7/3,ab/1-5
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

 7/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

3967245
Derwent Accession: 1995-373557
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Biotinylated cobalamins
; BOUND ALSO TO A RECEPTOR MODULATING AGENT TO IMPEDE CELL SURFACE RECEPTOR
TRAFFICKING PATHWAYS BY INHIBITING THE RECYCLING OF RECEPTORS TO THE CELL
SURFACE; ANTITUMOR AND -CARCINOGENIC AGENTS; LEUKEMIA
Inventor: Wilbur, D. Scott, Edmonds, WA
          Pathare, Pradip M., Seattle, WA
          Morgan, Jr., A. Charles, Camino Island, WA
Assignee: University of Washington (02), Seattle, WA
          Receptagen Corp. (02), Edmonds, WA
          Receptagen Corp
          Washington, University of (Code: 02937 43825)
Examiner: Russel, Jeffrey E. (Art Unit: 181)
Law Firm: Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC

              Publication                    Application    Filing
                 Number     Kind   Date       Number        Date
              -------------- --  --------  --------------  --------
Main Patent   US 5739287      A   19980414  US 95406192     19950316
CIP           Abandoned                     US 94224831     19940408


Fulltext Word Count: 24978

Abstract:
    A biotinylated cobalamin, formed from a vitamin B[sub]12 molecule
  coupled to a biotin molecule, is disclosed. In a preferred embodiment,
  the vitamin B[sub]12 molecule is cyanocobalamin. The biotin molecule can
  also be coupled to a rerouting moiety, optionally through a biotin
  binding protein such as avidin or streptavidin. The biotinylated
  cobalamin binds to a cell surface receptor, is invaginated, and once
  internalized affects the receptor trafficking pathway.


 7/3,AB/2     (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

2808670
Derwent Accession: 1986-139001
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Methods of producing vasodilation or antioxytocic activity
; OLIGOPEPTIDES
Inventor: Callahan, James F., Philadelphia, PA
          Huffman, William F., Malvern, PA
          Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
          Yim, Nelson C., Ambler, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
          SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Brown, Johnnie R. (Art Unit: 123)
```

Assistant Examiner: Moezie, F. T.
Combined Principal Attorneys: Daniel, Mark R.; Williams, Janice E.; Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4684621	A	19870804	US 86852870	19860416
Division	US 4604378	A		US 84673829	19841121

Fulltext Word Count: 6292

Abstract:
Certain vasopressin-like peptides, which have an acyclic unit at position 1 and which have an [omega]-amino- or guanidinoalkyl substituent attached to the cysteine in the 6-position of the ring, have V[sub]1 -vasopressin and oxytocin antagonist activity. A species of this series of new compounds is [1-desaminopenicillamine-2-(O-ethyl-D-tyrosine)-8-(1,4-diaminobutane)-9-d esglycinamide]-vasopressin.

7/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2780003
Derwent Accession: 1986-139001
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Polypeptide intermediates
; ANTAGONIST OF VASSOPRESSIN AND OXYTOCIN
Inventor: Callahan, James F., Philadelphia, PA
Huffman, William F., Malvern, PA
Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
Yim, Nelson C., Ambler, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Phillips, Delbert R. (Art Unit: 153)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Edgerton, William H.; Suter, Stuart R.; Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4658015	A	19870414	US 86852869	19860416
Division	US 4604378	A		US 84673829	19841121

Fulltext Word Count: 6181

Abstract:
Certain vasopressin-like peptides, which have an acyclic unit at position 1 and which have an [omega]-amino- or guanidinoalkyl substituent attached to the cysteine in the 6-position of the ring, have V[sub]1 -vasopressin and oxytocin antagonist activity. A species of this series of new compounds is [1-desaminopenicillamine-2-(O-ethyl-D-tyrosine)-8-(1,4-diaminobutane)-9-d esglycinamide]-vasopressin.

7/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2721595
Derwent Accession: 1986-139001
Utility

EXPIRED
C/ Basic V[sub]1 -vasopressin antagonists
; CYCLIC POLYPEPTIDES
Inventor: Callahan, James F., Philadelphia, PA
Huffman, William F., Malvern, PA
Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
Yim, Nelson C., Ambler, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Phillips, Delbert R. (Art Unit: 123)
Assistant Examiner: Moezie, F. T.
Combined Principal Attorneys: Edgerton, William H.; Suter, Stuart R.;
Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4604378	A	19860805	US 84673829	19841121

Fulltext Word Count: 6487

Abstract:
Certain vasopressin-like peptides, which have an acyclic unit at position 1 and which have an [omega]-amino- or guanidinoalkyl substituent attached to the cysteine in the 6-position of the ring, have V[sub]1 -vasopressin and oxytocin antagonist activity. A species of this series of new compounds is [1-desaminopenicillamine-2-(O-ethyl-D-tyrosine)-8-(1,4-diaminobutane)-9-desglycinamide]-vasopressin.

7/3,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00309571
RECEPTOR MODULATING AGENTS AND METHODS RELATING THERETO
AGENTS MODULATEURS DE RECEPTEURS ET PROCEDE ASSOCIES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MORGAN A Charles,
WILBUR D Scott,
PATHARE Pradip M,
Inventor(s):
MORGAN A Charles,
WILBUR D Scott,
PATHARE Pradip M,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9527723 A1 19951019
Application: WO 95US4404 19950407 (PCT/WO US9504404)
Priority Application: US 94224831 19940408; US 95406191 19950316; US 95406192 19950316; US 95406194 19950316
Designated States: AU CA JP KR NO NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 29963
English Abstract
Receptor modulating agents capable of modulating cell surface receptors by affecting the cell surface receptor trafficking pathway. The receptor modulating agents are comprised of a covalently bound rerouting moiety and targeting moiety.

French Abstract
Agents modulateurs de recepteurs capables de moduler des recepteurs de surface cellulaire en agissant sur la voie de passage de trafic du recepteur de surface cellulaire. Lesdits agents modulateurs de recepteurs sont constitues d'une fraction de reacheminement a liaison covalente et d'une fraction de ciblage.
?

Set	Items	Description
S1	11110	CADAVERINE
S2	138	S1 AND PHARMACEUTICAL (1W) COMPOSITION
S3	138	RD (unique items)
S4	55	S3 NOT PY>1998
S5	55	S4 AND CADAVERINE
S6	0	S5 AND DIAMINOAKYL
S7	5	S5 AND DIAMINOALKYL

? t s5/3,ab/1-25
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

5/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

4082016
Derwent Accession: 1999-059157
Utility
C/ Thiadiazole derivatives useful for the treatment of diseases related to connective tissue degradation
Inventor: Jacobsen, Eric J., Plainwell, MI
Mitchell, Mark A., Kalamazoo, MI
Schostarez, Heinrich J., Portage, MI
Harper, Donald E., Plainwell, MI
Assignee: Pharmacia & Upjohn Company (02), Kalamazoo, MI
Pharmacia & Upjohn Co (Code: 40747)
Examiner: Richter, Johann (Art Unit: 163)
Assistant Examiner: Keating, Dominic
Combined Principal Attorneys: Yang, Lucy X.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5847148	A	19981208	US 97835599	19970410
Provisional				US 60-16003	19960423

Fulltext Word Count: 20447

Abstract:
The present invention provides novel thiadiazole derivatives represented by formula I:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

or pharmaceutical acceptable salts thereof wherein the compounds of the present invention inhibit various enzymes from the matrix metalloproteinase family, predominantly stromelysins, and hence are useful for the treatment of matrix metallo endoproteinase diseases such as osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, septic arthritis, osteopenias such as osteoporosis, tumor metastasis (invasion and growth), periodontitis, gingivitis, corneal ulceration, dermal ulceration, gastric ulceration, and other diseases related to connective tissue degradation.

5/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

4067893
Derwent Accession: 1997-549384
Utility
C/ Cross-linked gelatin gels and methods of making them ; CATALYSIS WITH A TRANSGLUTAMINASE
Inventor: Bishop, Paul D., Fall City, WA
Lasser, Gerald, Everett, WA
Assignee: ZymoGenetics, Inc. (02), Seattle, WA
ZymoGenetics Inc (Code: 17415)
Examiner: Witz, Jean C. (Art Unit: 161)
Assistant Examiner: Hanley, Susan

Combined Principal Attorneys: Parker, Gary E.; Lunn, Paul G.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5834232	A	19981110	US 96641463	19960501

Fulltext Word Count: 8276

Abstract:
Enzymatically cross-linked protein gels and methods for preparing them are disclosed. The methods comprise adding a transglutaminase, such as factor XIII, to a composition of a temperature-sensitive gel-forming protein, such as gelatin or collagen, and incubating the composition and transglutaminase under gel-forming conditions. The resulting gels have superior strength and thermal stability, and can be used within a variety of medical and industrial applications.

5/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

4010302
Derwent Accession: 1998-413117
Utility
C/ Compositions and methods for cell transformation
; EXOGENOUS OR ENDOGENOUS NUCLEIC ACID IS CONTACTED WITH THE CELL IN THE PRESENCE OF A POLYHYDROXYLATED OR POLYGLYCOSYLATED BILE ACID DERIVATIZED WITH AN AMINE-CONTAINING SIDE CHAIN AND A FUSOGENIC LIPID
Inventor: Kahne, Suzanne Walker, Princeton, NJ
Assignee: Trustees of Princeton University (02), Princeton, NJ
Princeton University (Code: 67901)
Examiner: Kight, John (Art Unit: 121)
Assistant Examiner: Lee, Howard C.
Law Firm: Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5780444	A	19980714	US 95425118	19950420
CIP	Pending			US 94336675	19941107
CIP	US 5627270	A		US 94264488	19940623
CIP	Pending			US 94230685	19940420
CIP	US 5571795	A		US 92989667	19921214
CIP	US 5338837	A		US 91806985	19911213

Fulltext Word Count: 21158

Abstract:
The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the transformation of cells. In particular, compositions and methods are disclosed which include combinations of the nucleic acid of interest and polyhydroxylated or polyglycosylated steroid molecules. Most preferably, exogenous or endogenous nucleic acid is contacted with the cell in the presence of a bile acid (e.g., cholic acid) derivatized with an amine-containing side chain.

5/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3992918
Derwent Accession: 1998-347412
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Calcium receptor-active molecules

; POLYPEPTIDES AS CALCIUM RECEPTORS TO GENERATE ANTIBODIES
Inventor: Brown, Edward M., Milton, MA
Hebert, Steven C., Wellesley, MA
Garrett, Jr., James E., Salt Lake City, UT
Assignee: The Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc (02), Boston, MA
NPS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Salt Lake City, UT
Brigham and Women's Hospital
NPS Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 08822 36782)
Examiner: Walsh, Stephen (Art Unit: 182)
Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.
Law Firm: Lyon & Lyon LLP

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5763569	A	19980609	US 95484565	19950607
CIP	Pending			US 94353784	19941208
CIP	Abandoned			US 94292827	19940819
CIP	Pending			US 141248	
CIP	Pending			US 9389	
CIP	Abandoned			US 92934161	19920821
CIP	Abandoned			US 92834044	19920211
CIP	Abandoned			US 91749451	19910823
	Abandoned			US 93141248	19931022
	Abandoned			US 939389	19930223
	Pending			US 292827	
	Abandoned			US 9317127	19930212

Fulltext Word Count: 51758

Abstract:
The present invention features calcium receptor polypeptides and fragments thereof. Uses of a calcium receptor polypeptide include providing a polypeptide having the activity of a calcium receptor polypeptide. Calcium receptor polypeptide fragments can be used, for example, to generate antibodies to a calcium receptor polypeptide.

5/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3989188
Derwent Accession: 1993-196732
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Hemoregulatory peptides
Inventor: Bhatnagar, Pradip Kumar, Exton, PA
Huffman, William Francis, Malvern, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beecham Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
Smithkline Beecham Corp (Code: 23499)
Examiner: Tsang, Cecilia J. (Art Unit: 181)
Assistant Examiner: Marshall, S. G.
Combined Principal Attorneys: Hall, Linda E.; Venetianer, Stephen A.; Lentz, Edward T.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5760003	A	19980602	US 94244415	19940525
CIP	Abandoned			US 91799465	19911126
PCT	WO 9310807		19930610	WO 92US10070	19921124
			371:19940525		
			102e:19940525		

Fulltext Word Count: 5432

Abstract:
The present invention relates to novel peptides which have hemoregulatory activities and can be used to inhibit the myelopoietic system of humans and animals.

5/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3972758
Derwent Accession: 1998-271111
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Polyamine conjugates for treatment of infection
Inventor: Mintz, Clifford S., 6 Pebble Rd., East Windsor, NJ, 08570
Kogan, Natan A., 38-B Cedar Lake, Highland Park, NJ, 08904
Kakarla, Ramesh, 111B Taylor Ave., East Brunswick, NJ, 08816
Axelrod, Helena R., 15 Piedmont Dr., Cranbury, NJ, 08512
Sofia, Michael J., 3 Holly La., Lawrenceville, NJ, 08658
Assignee: Unassigned
Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (Code: 68000)
Examiner: Ivy, C. Warren (Art Unit: 123)
Assistant Examiner: Mach, D. Margaret M.
Law Firm: Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5744453	A	19980428	US 96583809	19960105

Fulltext Word Count: 17651

Abstract:
The present invention relates to methods of preventing or treating an infection or disease caused by an infectious agent. The present invention also relates to the augmentation of the efficacy of existing anti-infective agents by the co-administration of the compounds described herein.

5/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3967346
Derwent Accession: 1998-250513
Utility
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
C/ Method for synthesis of rhizoferrin
; AMIDATION OF PROTECTED DIAMINE COMPOUND WITH CITRIC ACID DIESTER R-ENANTIOMER, DEESTERIFICATION BY HYDROLYSIS, AMIDE DEPROTECTION
Inventor: Bergeron, Jr., Raymond J., Gainesville, FL
Assignee: University of Florida Research Foundation, Inc. (02), Gainesville, FL
Florida, University of Research Foundation Inc (Code: 35403)
Examiner: Geist, Gary (Art Unit: 124)
Assistant Examiner: Keys, Rosalynd
Law Firm: Kerkam, Stowell, Kondracki & Clarke
Combined Principal Attorneys: Clarke, Dennis P.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5739395	A	19980414	US 97783306	19970110

Fulltext Word Count: 4878

Abstract:

A method of synthesizing rhizoferrin and analogues thereof comprising acylating a protected polyamine with a citric acid diester; hydrolyzing the resulting amide to produce an N-protected rhizoferrin or analog thereof; and de-protecting the intermediate to produce rhizoferrin or the analog thereof.

5/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3967245
Derwent Accession: 1995-373557
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Biotinylated cobalamins
; BOUND ALSO TO A RECEPTOR MODULATING AGENT TO IMPEDE CELL SURFACE RECEPTOR TRAFFICKING PATHWAYS BY INHIBITING THE RECYCLING OF RECEPTORS TO THE CELL SURFACE; ANTITUMOR AND -CARCINOGENIC AGENTS; LEUKEMIA
Inventor: Wilbur, D. Scott, Edmonds, WA
Pathare, Pradip M., Seattle, WA
Morgan, Jr., A. Charles, Camino Island, WA
Assignee: University of Washington (02), Seattle, WA
Receptagen Corp. (02), Edmonds, WA
Receptagen Corp
Washington, University of (Code: 02937 43825)
Examiner: Russel, Jeffrey E. (Art Unit: 181)
Law Firm: Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5739287	A	19980414	US 95406192	19950316
CIP	Abandoned			US 94224831	19940408

Fulltext Word Count: 24978

Abstract:
A biotinylated cobalamin, formed from a vitamin B[sub]12 molecule coupled to a biotin molecule, is disclosed. In a preferred embodiment, the vitamin B[sub]12 molecule is cyanocobalamin. The biotin molecule can also be coupled to a rerouting moiety, optionally through a biotin binding protein such as avidin or streptavidin. The biotinylated cobalamin binds to a cell surface receptor, is invaginated, and once internalized affects the receptor trafficking pathway.

5/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3934660
Derwent Accession: 1997-087042
Utility
C/ Factor XIIIA inhibitor
; ANTICOAGULANTS FOR BLOOD DISORDERS
Inventor: West, Robert R., Seattle, WA
Martinez, Teresa, Oak Harbor, WA
Franklin, Hank R., Seattle, WA
Bishop, Paul D., Fall City, WA
Rassing, Birgitte R.o slashed.mer, Copenhagen, DK
Assignee: Zymo Genetics, Inc. (02), Seattle, WA
Novo Nordisk A/S (03), Bagsvaerd, DK
Novo Nordisk A/S DK
ZymoGenetics Inc (Code: 17415 60996)
Examiner: Owens, Amelia (Art Unit: 123)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Sleath, Janet; Speckman, Ann W.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5710174	A	19980120	US 95483213	19950607

Fulltext Word Count: 7194

Abstract:
A compound that is useful for inhibiting FXIIIa catalysis of fibrin cross-linking, and related pharmaceutical compositions and methods, are disclosed. The compound and compositions may be advantageously used to enhance fibrinolysis and resolution of blood clots.

5/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3910607
Derwent Accession: 1998-008040
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Calcium receptor-active molecules
Inventor: Brown, Edward M., Milton, MA
Fuller, Forrest H., Salt Lake City, UT
Hebert, Steven C., Wellesley, MA
Garrett, Jr., James E., Salt Lake City, UT
Assignee: The Brigham & Women's Hospital, Inc. (02), Boston, MA
NPS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Salt Lake City, UT
Brigham and Women's Hospital
NPS Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 08822 36782)
Examiner: Walsh, Stephen (Art Unit: 182)
Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.
Law Firm: Lyons & Lyons LLP

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5688938	A	19971118	US 95485588	19950607
CIP	Pending			US 94353784	19941208
CIP	Abandoned			US 939389	19930223
CIP	Pending			US 141248	
CIP	Pending			US 9389	
CIP	Abandoned			US 9317127	19930212
CIP	Abandoned			US 92934161	19920821
CIP	Abandoned			US 92834044	19920211
CIP	Abandoned			US 91749451	19910823
	Abandoned			US 93141248	19931022
	Abandoned			US 94292827	19940819

Fulltext Word Count: 51960

Abstract:
The present invention relates to the different roles inorganic ion receptors have in cellular and body processes. The present invention features: (1) molecules which can modulate one or more inorganic ion receptor activities, preferably the molecule can mimic or block an effect of an extracellular ion on a cell having an inorganic ion receptor, more preferably the extracellular ion is Ca[sup]2+ and the effect is on a cell having a calcium receptor; (2) inorganic ion receptor proteins and fragments thereof, preferably calcium receptor proteins and fragments thereof; (3) nucleic acids encoding inorganic ion receptor proteins and fragments thereof, preferably calcium receptor proteins and fragments thereof; (4) antibodies and fragments thereof, targeted to inorganic ion receptor proteins, preferably calcium receptor protein; and (5) uses of such molecules, proteins, nucleic acids and antibodies.

5/3,AB/11 (Item 11 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3892374
Derwent Accession: 1995-200332
Utility
C/ Macrolide immunomodulators
; ADMINISTERING TO TREAT AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS, TRANSPLANT REJECTION
Inventor: Or, Yat Sun, Libertyville, IL
Luly, Jay R., Libertyville, IL
Wagner, Rolf, Gurnee, IL
Assignee: Abbott Laboratories (02), Abbott Park, IL
Abbott Laboratories (Code: 00152)
Examiner: Bond, Robert T. (Art Unit: 122)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Crowley, Steven R.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5672605	A	19970930	US 95424931	19950419
Division	Pending			US 94327391	19941026
CIP	Abandoned			US 93155064	19931119

Fulltext Word Count: 49300

Abstract:
Novel macrolide compounds of the formula

(chemical structure - see patent image)

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, amides and prodrugs thereof, processes for the preparation of the compounds of the invention, intermediates useful in these processes, a %pharmaceutical% %composition% , and a method of treating immunomodulatory disorders are disclosed.

5/3,AB/12 (Item 12 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3860072
Derwent Accession: 1997-362373
Utility
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
C/ Marcrocyclic amide and urea immunomodulators
; MACROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS TO REVERSE DRUG RESISTANCE, VIRICIDES, ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS AND FUNGICIDES
Inventor: Wagner, Rolf, Libertyville, IL
Luly, Jay R., Libertyville, IL
Or, Yat Sun, Libertyville, IL
Assignee: Abbott Laboratories (02), Abbott Park, IL
Abbott Laboratories (Code: 00152)
Examiner: Bond, Robert T. (Art Unit: 122)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Crowley, Steven R.; Steele, Gregory W.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5643918	A	19970701	US 96636746	19960419
Division	US 5538994	A		US 94213394	19940314
CIP	Abandoned			US 93149419	19931109
CIP	Abandoned			US 9332958	19930317
CIP	Abandoned			US 91755208	19910905

Fulltext Word Count: 44785

Abstract:
Immunomodulatory macrocyclic compounds having the formula:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

and pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, esters, amides and prodrugs thereof, as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing the same, which possess immunosuppressive, antimicrobial, antifungal, antiviral, antiinflammatory and antiproliferative activity, as well as the ability to reverse chemotherapeutic drug resistance.

5/3,AB/13 (Item 13 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3795512
Derwent Accession: 1995-200332
Utility
C/ Marcolide immunomodulators
; RAPAMYCIN DERIVATIVES
Inventor: Or, Yat Sun, Libertyville, IL
Luly, Jay R., Libertyville, IL
Wagner, Rolf, Gurnee, IL
Assignee: Abbott Laboratories (02), Abbott Park, IL
Abbott Laboratories (Code: 00152)
Examiner: Bond, Robert T. (Art Unit: 122)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Crowley, Steven R.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5583139	A	19961210	US 95423490	19950419
Division	Pending			US 94327391	19941026
CIP	Abandoned			US 93155064	19931119

Fulltext Word Count: 46248

Abstract:
Novel macrolide compounds of the formula

(chemical structure - see patent image)

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, amides and prodrugs thereof, processes for the preparation of the compounds of the invention, intermediates useful in these processes, a %pharmaceutical% %composition% , and a method of treating immunomodulatory disorders are disclosed.

5/3,AB/14 (Item 14 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3735000
Derwent Accession: 1995-200332
Utility
C/ Macrolide immunomodulators
; IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS
Inventor: Or, Yat S., Libertyville, IL
Luly, Jay R., Libertyville, IL
Wagner, Rolf, Gurnee, IL
Assignee: Abbott Laboratories (02), Abbott Park, IL
Abbott Laboratories (Code: 00152)
Examiner: Bond, Robert T. (Art Unit: 122)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Steele, Gregory W.; Crowley, Steven R.

Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date

Main Patent	US 5527907	A	19960618	US 94327391	19941026
CIP	Abandoned			US 93155064	19931119

Fulltext Word Count: 48681

Abstract:
Novel macrolide compounds of the formula

(chemical structure - see patent image)

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, amides and prodrugs thereof, processes for the preparation of the compounds of the invention, intermediates useful in these processes, a %pharmaceutical% %composition% , and a method of treating immunomodulatory disorders are disclosed.

5/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3708688
Derwent Accession: 1996-187699
Utility
C/ Hybrid plasminogen activator
; PROTEIN
Inventor: Foster, Donald C., Seattle, WA
Assignee: ZymoGenetics, Inc. (02), Seattle, WA
ZymoGenetics Inc (Code: 17415)
Examiner: Schwartz, Richard A. (Art Unit: 185)
Assistant Examiner: Vogel, Nancy T.
Law Firm: Seed and Berry

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5504001	A	19960402	US 94254485	19940606
Continuation	Abandoned			US 92827587	19920128
Continuation	Abandoned			US 87125629	19871125

Fulltext Word Count: 12001

Abstract:
Hybrid proteins comprising a cross-linking domain derived from a protein that acts as an acyl-donor substrate for factor XIIIa, a fibrin-binding domain, and a serine protease domain are disclosed. Host cells transfected or transformed with an expression vector comprising a transcriptional promoter operably linked to a DNA sequence encoding such hybrid proteins are also disclosed, as well as methods for producing the proteins. The proteins may be utilized in combination with a suitable carrier or diluent as pharmaceutical compositions.

5/3,AB/16 (Item 16 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3498549
Derwent Accession: 1993-198390
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Pharmaceutical compositions containing rifaximin for treatment of vaginal infections
Inventor: Egidio, Marchi, Casalecchio di Reno, IT
Gabriele, Rotini L., Bologna, IT
Subhash, Desai, Grayslake, IL
Massimo, Grillli, Highland Park, IL
Assignee: Alfa Wassermann S.p.A. (03), Alanno, IT

Alfa Wasserman SpA IT (Code: 25393)
Examiner: Waddell, Frederick E. (Art Unit: 125)
Assistant Examiner: Jordan, Kimberly R.
Law Firm: Bucknam and Archer

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5314904	A	19940524	US 92899421	19920616
Priority				IT 000476 A91BO	19911217

Fulltext Word Count: 4520

Abstract:
Vaginal pharmaceutical compositions administrable through the topical route, particularly in the form of vaginal foams and creams containing a therapeutically effective amount of rifaximin (Common International Denomination) are useful in the treatment of vaginal infections, particularly bacterial vaginosis.

5/3,AB/17 (Item 17 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3117690
Derwent Accession: 1990-360979
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Transglutaminase inhibitors
; CONTAINING ISOXAZOLE RING
Inventor: Castelhano, Arlindo L., Mississauga, CA
Pliura, Diana H., Mississauga, CA
Venuti, Michael C., San Francisco, CA
Assignee: Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc. (02), Palo Alto, CA
Syntex (U S A) Inc (Code: 82370)
Examiner: Lee, Lester L. (Art Unit: 183)
Assistant Examiner: Wessendorf, T. D.
Combined Principal Attorneys: Johnson, Lester E.; Toth, Liza K.; Moran, Tom M.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4970297	A	19901113	US 8725426	19870313

Fulltext Word Count: 14673

Abstract:
This invention is directed to compounds of the formula:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

or an optical isomer thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:
n is 0, 1 or 2;
p and q are independently 0, 1 or 2 and the sum of (p+q) is less than or equal to 3;
X is selected from the group consisting of: halo; --OR[sup]2, --SR[sup]2, --S(O)R[sup]2, --S(O)[sub]2 R[sup]2, and --S(O)[sub]2 NHR[sup]2, wherein R[sup]2 is lower alkyl, mono-, di- or tri-fluoro alkyl of 2 or 3 carbon atoms, optionally substituted aryl;
R is H or an N-protecting group;
R[sup]1 is alkylthio, arylthio, amino, alkylamino, optionally substituted arylamino, or optionally substituted aralkylamino; and when the sum of n+p+q is greater than or equal to one, R[sup]1 is also hydroxy, alkoxy, or aralkoxy; and
each (aa) is independently an [alpha]-amino acid residue with an

optionally protected amino acid side chain.

5/3,AB/18 (Item 18 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3072787
Derwent Accession: 1990-192962
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Transglutaminase inhibitors
; SKIN DISORDERS, ACNE, 4,5-DIHYDROISOOXAZOLE PEPTIDES
Inventor: Castelhano, Arlindo L., Mississauga, CA
DeYoung, Lawrence M., Half Moon Bay, CA
Krantz, Alexander, Toronto, CA
Pliura, Diana H., Mississauga, CA
Venuti, Michael C., San Francisco, CA
Assignee: Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc. (02), Palo Alto, CA
Syntex (U S A) Inc (Code: 82370)
Examiner: Shen, Cecilia (Art Unit: 122)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Johnson, Lester E.; Moran, Tom M.; Krubiner, Alan M.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4929630	A	19900529	US 89404791	19890908
Division	US 4912120	A		US 8725451	19870313
CIP	Abandoned			US 86839743	19860314

Fulltext Word Count: 16715

Abstract:
The present invention is directed to certain 3,5 substituted, 4,5-dihydroisoxazoles, and methods for their use. These compounds are transglutaminase inhibitors, and are particularly effective in the inhibition of epidermal transglutaminase and the treatment of acne.

5/3,AB/19 (Item 19 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3053881
Derwent Accession: 1990-139427
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ 3,5-substituted 4,5-dihydroisoxazoles as transglutaminase inhibitors
; CONTAINING AMINE AND AMIDE SUBSTITUTION
Inventor: Castelhano, Arlindo L., Mississauga, CA
DeYoung, Lawrence M., Half Moon Bay, CA
Krantz, Alexander, Toronto, CA
Pliura, Diana H., Mississauga, CA
Venuti, Michael C., San Francisco, CA
Assignee: Syntex (U.S.A.) Inc. (02), Palo Alto, CA
Syntex (U S A) Inc (Code: 82370)
Examiner: Shen, Cecilia (Art Unit: 122)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Johnson, Lester E.; Moran, Tom M.; Toth, Liza K.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4912120	A	19900327	US 8725451	19870313
CIP	Abandoned			US 86839743	19860314

Fulltext Word Count: 18302

Abstract:
The present invention is directed to certain 3,5 substituted, 4,5-dihydroisoxazoles, and methods for their use. These compounds are transgulatminase inhibitors, and are particularly effective in the inhibition of epidermal transglutaminase and the treatment of acne.

5/3,AB/20 (Item 20 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3015076
Derwent Accession: 1990-007030
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Vasopressin compounds
; DIURETICS
Inventor: Marshall, Garland R., Clayton, MO
Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
Assignee: Smithkline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Phillips, Delbert R. (Art Unit: 186)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Kinzig, Charles M.; Williams, Janice E.; Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4876243	A	19891024	US 8789886	19870827
CIP	Pending			US 86832805	19860225

Fulltext Word Count: 6955

Abstract:
Vasopressin-like peptide whose structures have been modified by an alpha-methyl amino acid at the 4 or 7 position are set forth. These compounds have potent vasopressin antagonist activities.

5/3,AB/21 (Item 21 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2808670
Derwent Accession: 1986-139001
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Methods of producing vasodilation or antioxytocic activity
; OLIGOPEPTIDES
Inventor: Callahan, James F., Philadelphia, PA
Huffman, William F., Malvern, PA
Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
Yim, Nelson C., Ambler, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Brown, Johnnie R. (Art Unit: 123)
Assistant Examiner: Moezie, F. T.
Combined Principal Attorneys: Daniel, Mark R.; Williams, Janice E.; Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4684621	A	19870804	US 86852870	19860416
Division	US 4604378	A		US 84673829	19841121

Fulltext Word Count: 6292

Abstract:
Certain vasopressin-like peptides, which have an acyclic unit at position 1 and which have an [omega]-amino- or guanidinoalkyl substituent attached to the cysteine in the 6-position of the ring, have V[sub]1 -vasopressin and oxytocin antagonist activity. A species of this series of new compounds is [1-desaminopenicillamine-2-(O-ethyl-D-tyrosine)-8-(1,4-diaminobutane)-9-d esglycinamide]-vasopressin.

5/3,AB/22 (Item 22 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2780003
Derwent Accession: 1986-139001
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Polypeptide intermediates
; ANTAGONIST OF VASSOPRESSIN AND OXYTOCIN
Inventor: Callahan, James F., Philadelphia, PA
Huffman, William F., Malvern, PA
Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
Yim, Nelson C., Ambler, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Phillips, Delbert R. (Art Unit: 153)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Edgerton, William H.; Suter, Stuart R.; Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4658015	A	19870414	US 86852869	19860416
Division	US 4604378	A		US 84673829	19841121

Fulltext Word Count: 6181

Abstract:
Certain vasopressin-like peptides, which have an acyclic unit at position 1 and which have an [omega]-amino- or guanidinoalkyl substituent attached to the cysteine in the 6-position of the ring, have V[sub]1 -vasopressin and oxytocin antagonist activity. A species of this series of new compounds is [1-desaminopenicillamine-2-(O-ethyl-D-tyrosine)-8-(1,4-diaminobutane)-9-d esglycinamide]-vasopressin.

5/3,AB/23 (Item 23 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2721595
Derwent Accession: 1986-139001
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Basic V[sub]1 -vasopressin antagonists
; CYCLIC POLYPEPTIDES
Inventor: Callahan, James F., Philadelphia, PA
Huffman, William F., Malvern, PA
Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
Yim, Nelson C., Ambler, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Phillips, Delbert R. (Art Unit: 123)
Assistant Examiner: Moezie, F. T.

Combined Principal Attorneys: Edgerton, William H.; Suter, Stuart R.;
Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4604378	A	19860805	US 84673829	19841121

Fulltext Word Count: 6487

Abstract:
Certain vasopressin-like peptides, which have an acyclic unit at position 1 and which have an [omega]-amino- or guanidinoalkyl substituent attached to the cysteine in the 6-position of the ring, have V[sub]1 -vasopressin and oxytocin antagonist activity. A species of this series of new compounds is [1-desaminopenicillamine-2-(O-ethyl-D-tyrosine)-8-(1,4-diaminobutane)-9-desglycinamide]-vasopressin.

5/3,AB/24 (Item 24 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2655826
Derwent Accession: 1985-255951
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Basic heptapeptide vasopressin antagonists
Inventor: Callahan, James F., Philadelphia, PA
Moore, Michael L., Media, PA
Yim, Nelson C., Ambler, PA
Assignee: SmithKline Beckman Corporation (02), Philadelphia, PA
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORP (Code: 08581)
Examiner: Phillips, Delbert R. (Art Unit: 123)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Edgerton, William H.; Foggio, Richard D.;
Lourie, Alan D.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4543349	A	19850924	US 84645127	19840828
CIP	Abandoned			US 83535000	19830922

Fulltext Word Count: 7367

Abstract:
Certain cyclic vasopressin-like peptides, which have an [omega]-amino- or guanidinoalkyl substituent attached to the cysteine in the 6-position of the ring, have vasopressin antagonist activity. A species of this series of new compounds is [1-([beta]-mercapto-[beta],[beta]-cyclopentamethylenepropionic acid)-2-(O-ethyl-D-tyrosine)-4-valine-8-(1,5-diaminopentane)-8-desarginine-9-desglycinamide]-vasopressin.

5/3,AB/25 (Item 25 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2304433
Derwent Accession: 1979-12383B
Utility
C/ Anti-thrombotic N-alkylthioakylamino benzenesulfonamides
Inventor: Joensson, Aake N., Solna, SE
Merenyi, Ferenc, Taeby, SE
Moses, Pinchas, Saltsjoe-Boo, SE
Karlsson, Lennart E., Vaellingby, SE

Hanshoff, Gunnar, Jaerfaella, SE
Assignee: AB Kabi (03), Stockholm, SE
KABI AB SE (Code: 44608)
Examiner: Waltz, Thomas A. (Art Unit: 117)
Law Firm: Pollock, Vande Sande & Priddy

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4218476	A	19800819	US 78930614	19780803
Priority				GB 3294677	19770805

Fulltext Word Count: 6993

Abstract:
New compounds of the general formula I

(chemical structure - see patent image)

wherein R[sup]1 and R[sup]2 each independently represent an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or an alkoxy group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms, or halogen, R[sup]3 represents hydrogen, halogen, an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group containing 1 to 3 carbon atoms, an amino group or a nitro group, A represents

(chemical structure - see patent image)

which is bonded to the benzene ring by its sulphur or nitrogen atom and in which R[sup]4 is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms; together with salts thereof with physiologically acceptable acids and, when R[sup]4 is hydrogen, with physiologically acceptable bases are described. The compounds are of use in inhibiting thrombosis formation, in treating thrombosis and in fibronolytic therapy. Various methods of producing the new compounds are described involving the building up of the --A--CH[sub]2 --CH[sub]2 --S--CH[sub]2 CH[sub]2 NH[sub]2 side chain from aromatic precursors having an incomplete side chain or by introducing at least one of the R[sup]1, R[sup]2 or R[sup]3 substituents into a precursor lacking that substituent or from an amino-protected precursor.
?

5/3,AB/28 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00440070
METHOD FOR SYNTHESIS OF RHIZOFERRIN
PROCEDE DE SYNTHESE DE LA RHIZOFERRINE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC,
Inventor(s):
BERGERON Raymond J Jr,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9830534 A1 19980716
Application: WO 98US15 19980108 (PCT/WO US9800015)
Priority Application: US 97783306 19970110
Designated States: AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE GH HU IL IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA UZ VN YU GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 5316

English Abstract
A method of synthesizing rhizoferrin and analogues thereof comprising acylating a protected polyamine with a citric acid diester; hydrolyzing the resulting amide to produce an N-protected rhizoferrin or analogue thereof; and deprotecting the intermediate to produce rhizoferrin or the analogue thereof.

French Abstract
Ce procede de synthese de la rhizoferrine et d'analogues de celle-ci comprend les etapes consistant a acyler une polyamine protegee, au moyen d'un diester d'acide citrique, puis a hydrolyser l'amide resultant afin d'obtenir une rhizoferrine N-protegee ou un analogue de celle-ci, et enfin a deproteger celle-ci ou son analogue, afin d'obtenir une rhizoferrine ou son analogue.

5/3,AB/29 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00427160
POLYAMINE TRANSPORT INHIBITORS
INHIBITEURS DU TRANSPORT DE LA POLYAMINE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
UNIVERSITE LAVAL,
POULIN Richard,
AUDETTE Marie,
CHAREST-GAUDREALT Rene,
Inventor(s):
POULIN Richard,
AUDETTE Marie,
CHAREST-GAUDREALT Rene,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9817623 A2 19980430
Application: WO 97IB1651 19971022 (PCT/WO IB9701651)
Priority Application: US 96735130 19961022
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 19320

English Abstract

The present invention describes the design, synthesis and therapeutic use of a variety of novel inhibitors of polyamine transport. The main feature of this class of transport inhibitors is to incorporate a linker or side chain that prevents the uptake of polyamines and helps to conjugate polyamine analogs to form dimers with high inhibitory potency against polyamine uptake. These new compounds incorporate features that are designed to maximize their chemical and metabolic stability and their ability to bind to the polyamine transporter, and to minimize their toxicity by preventing their absorption by the cells. The purpose of such inhibitors is to prevent the uptake or salvaging of circulating polyamines by rapidly proliferating cells such as tumor cells, in order to potentiate the effect of therapeutic inhibitors of polyamine biosynthesis such as Eflornithine.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne la conception, la synthese et l'usage therapeutique d'une variete de nouveaux inhibiteurs du transport de la polyamine. La caracteristique majeure de cette categorie d'inhibiteurs du transport est qu'ils contiennent un lieur ou chaine laterale qui empeche l'assimilation de polyamines et contrigue a conjuguer des analogues de polyamine pour former des dimeres ayant un pouvoir inhibiteur eleve contre l'assimilation de la polyamine. Ces nouveaux composes presentent des caracteristiques qui ont pour fonction, d'une part, d'optimiser leur stabilite chimique et metabolique et leur capacite de liaison au transporteur de la polyamine et, d'autre part, de reduire au minimum leur toxicite en empechant leur absorption par les cellules. L'objet desdits inhibiteurs est d'empecher l'assimilation ou la recuperation de polyamines en circulation par des cellules proliferant rapidement, telles que les cellules tumorales, afin de renforcer l'effet d'inhibiteurs therapeutiques de la biosynthese de la polyamine, tels que l'eflornithine.

5/3,AB/30 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00414883
BACTERIOPHAGE-MEDIATED GENE THERAPY
THERAPIE GENIQUE A MEDIATION PAR BACTERIOPHAGES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL INC,
SARKAR Saumyendra N,
KUPPER Thomas S,
DUBIN Daniel B,
Inventor(s):
SARKAR Saumyendra N,
KUPPER Thomas S,
DUBIN Daniel B,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9805344 A1 19980212
Application: WO 97US12928 19970703 (PCT/WO US9712928)
Priority Application: US 96693865 19960805; US 97814859 19970311
Designated States: AU CA JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 29210
English Abstract

An improved method for delivering an exogenous gene, e.g., a therapeutic polynucleotide, to a mammalian cell is provided. The method involves using a bacteriophage as a vector to deliver the exogenous gene to a pre-selected target cell. The bacteriophage contains exogenous genetic material that can be transcribed and, optionally, translated in a mammalian cell and includes on its surface a ligand that binds to a receptor on the target cell. The bacteriophage is incapable of injecting the exogenous genetic material into the mammalian cell. The bacteriophages are useful for gene therapy applications and for producing exogenous gene products in vitro.

French Abstract
Procede perfectionne permettant d'apporter un gene exogene, un polynucleotide therapeutique, par exemple, jusqu'a une cellule de mammifere. Ce procede consiste a utiliser un bacteriophage comme vecteur pour apporter le gene exogene jusqu'a une cellule cible preselectionnee. Ce bacteriophage contient un materiau genetique exogene qui peut etre transcrit, et, eventuellement, traduit dans une cellule de mammifere, et comprend sur sa surface un ligand qui se lie a une recepteur sur la cellule cible. Le bacteriophage est incapable d'injecter le materiau genetique exogene dans la cellule. Les bacteriophages peuvent etre utilises dans des applications de therapie genique et pour produire des produits geniques exogenes in vitro.

5/3,AB/31 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00399958
CROSS-LINKED PROTEIN GELS AND METHODS OF MAKING THEM
GELS DE PROTEINES RETICULEES ET LEURS PROCEDES DE FABRICATION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ZYMOGENETICS INC,
Inventor(s):
BISHOP Paul D,
LASSER Gerald,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9740701 A1 19971106
Application: WO 97US6605 19970423 (PCT/WO US9706605)
Priority Application: US 96641463 19960501
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 8604

English Abstract
Enzymatically cross-linked protein gels and methods for preparing them are disclosed. The methods comprise adding a transglutaminase, such as factor XIII, to a composition of a temperature-sensitive gel-forming protein, such as gelatin or collagen, and incubating the composition and transglutaminase under gel-forming conditions. The resulting gels have superior strength and thermal stability, and can be used within a variety of medical and industrial applications.

French Abstract
Gels de proteines reticulees par action enzymatique et leurs procedes de fabrication. Les procedes consistent a ajouter une transglutaminase telle que le facteur XIII a une composition formee par une proteine thermosensible et gelifiante telle que la gelatine ou le collagene, et a incuber la composition et la transglutaminase dans des conditions favorisant la formation de gels. Les gels qui en resultent possedent une resistance et une stabilite thermique accrues et peuvent avoir de nombreuses applications medicales ou industrielles.

5/3,AB/32 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00399288
THIADIAZOLYL(THIO)UREAS USEFUL AS MATRIX METALLOPROTEASE INHIBITORS
THIADIAZOLYL(THIO)UREES UTILES COMME INHIBITEURS DE METALLOPROTEASES A MATRICE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PHARMACIA & UPJOHN COMPANY,
JACOBSEN E Jon,

MITCHELL Mark A,
SCHOSTAREZ Heinrich Joseph,
HARPER Donald E,
Inventor(s):
JACOBSEN E Jon,
MITCHELL Mark A,
SCHOSTAREZ Heinrich Joseph,
HARPER Donald E,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9740031 A1 19971030
Application: WO 97US5428 19970410 (PCT/WO US9705428)
Priority Application: US 9616003 19960423
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 14633

English Abstract
The present invention provides novel thiadiazole derivatives represented by formula (I) or pharmaceutical acceptable salts thereof wherein the compounds of the present invention inhibit various enzymes from the matrix metalloproteinase family, predominantly stromelysins, and hence are useful for the treatment of matrix metallo endoproteinase diseases such as osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, septic arthritis, osteopenias such as osteoporosis, tumor metastasis (invasion and growth), periodontitis, gingivitis, corneal ulceration, dermal ulceration, gastric ulceration, and other diseases related to connective tissue degradation.

French Abstract
Nouveaux derives de thiadiazole de formule (I), ou leurs sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables. Les composes decrits inhibent differents enzymes de la famille des metalloproteinases a matrices, essentiellement les stromelysines, et sont de ce fait utiles dans le traitement des maladies liees a l'activite des metalloendoproteinases a matrice, telles que l'arthrose, la polyarthrite rhumatoide, l'arthrite aigue suppuree, les osteopenies telles que l'osteoporose, la metastase des tumeurs (invasion et croissance), la periodontite, la gingivite, l'ulcere de la cornee, l'ulcere dermique, l'ulcere gastrique et d'autres maladies liees a la degradation du tissu conjonctif.

5/3,AB/33 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00396946
DENATURANTS FOR SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINE SALTS
DENATURANTS POUR SELS AMINE SYMPATHOMIMETIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY,
NICHOLS W Michael,
BESS William,
LECH Stanley,
Inventor(s):
NICHOLS W Michael,
BESS William,
LECH Stanley,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9737689 A2 19971016
Application: WO 97US5509 19970401 (PCT/WO US9705509)
Priority Application: US 9615239 19960410; US 9632602 19961211; US 9791989 19970313
Designated States: AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CZ EE GE GH HU IL IS JP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA US UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 11532

English Abstract
The present invention is directed to the addition of one or more pharmaceutically and biologically acceptable denaturants to sympathomimetic amine salt-containing pharmaceutical products to make these products less suitable as starting materials for the production of illegal drugs. In one preferred embodiment, the denaturant(s) and the sympathomimetic amine salt exhibit similar chemical and/or physical properties, so that purification of sympathomimetic amine by conventional extraction techniques is rendered difficult or essentially infeasible. In another preferred embodiment, the denaturant physically interferes with the extraction of the sympathomimetic amine salt from the pharmaceutical products (i.e., emulsifies and/or alters the viscosity of the pharmaceutical products in solution). Because the separation of denaturant(s) from the sympathomimetic amine salts is rendered impracticable, attempts to isolate the sympathomimetic amine salts from compositions of the invention are unsuccessful or results in preparations that are converted into adulterated illegal drug products. The present invention is directed to denaturant-containing sympathomimetic amine products and to methods for their preparation. The denaturant-containing sympathomimetic amine products are used for known indications treated by sympathomimetic amines.

French Abstract
Addition d'un ou plusieurs denaturants pharmaceutiquement et biologiquement acceptables a des produits pharmaceutiques contenant un sel amine sympathomimetique pour rendre ces produits inappropries comme matiere de depart pour la production de drogues illegales. Selon l'un des modes de realisation prefere, le ou les denaturants et le sel amine sympathomimetique presentent des proprietes physiques et/ou chimiques analogues, de telle sorte que la purification de l'amine sympathomimetique par des techniques d'extraction classiques est rendue difficile voire irrealisable. Selon un autre mode de realisation, le denaturant s'oppose physiquement a l'extraction du sel amine sympathomimetique des produits pharmaceutiques (par exemple en provoquant l'emulsion ou en alterant la viscosite des produits pharmaceutiques en solution). Comme la separation du ou des denaturants des sels amine sympathomimetiques est rendue irrealisable, toutes tentatives d'isolement des sels amine sympathomimetiques des compositions de l'invention sont vouees a l'echec ou n'aboutissent qu'a des produits illegaux qui sont denatures. L'invention porte sur des produits amine sympathomimetiques contenant un denaturant et sur leurs procedes de preparation. Ces produits amine sympathomimetiques contenant un denaturant sont utilises pour des indications traitees par des amines sympathomimetiques.

5/3,AB/34 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00373968
VITAMIN B12 RECEPTOR MODULATING AGENTS AND METHODS RELATED THERETO
AGENTS DE MODULATION DES RECEPTEURS DE LA VITAMINE B12
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
RECEPTAGEN CORPORATION,
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
MORGAN A Charles Jr,
WILBUR D Scott,
PATHARE Pradip M,
Inventor(s):
MORGAN A Charles Jr,
WILBUR D Scott,
PATHARE Pradip M,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9714711 A1 19970424
Application: WO 96US16672 19961018 (PCT/WO US9616672)
Priority Application: US 95545496 19951019; US 95545151 19951019

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW
MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW
SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 30900

English Abstract
Vitamin B12 receptor modulating agents capable of modulating cell surface receptors by affecting the cell surface receptor trafficking pathway are disclosed. The vitamin B12 receptor modulating agents are comprised of a covalently bound rerouting moiety and targeting moiety linked by a water-solubilizing linker.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des agents de modulation des recepteurs de la vitamine B12, capables de moduler les recepteurs de surface cellulaire en affectant le processus de circulation du recepteur de surface. Ces agents sont constitues d'un groupe de reacheminement et d'un groupe de ciblage lies par liaison covalente, par un lieur de solubilisation dans l'eau.

5/3,AB/35 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00358157
CIS-RESORCYLIDE, %PHARMACEUTICAL% %COMPOSITION% CONTAINING IT, USE THEREOF IN THE TREATMENT OF THROMBOSIS AND RELATED DISORDERS
CIS-RESORCYLIDE, COMPOSITION PHARMACEUTIQUE LE CONTENANT, ET SON UTILISATION DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE LA THROMBOSE ET DES PATHOLOGIES ASSOCIEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ZYMOGENETICS INC,
NOVE NORDISK A S,
Inventor(s):
WEST Robert R,
MARTINEZ Theresa,
FRANKLIN Hank R,
BISHOP Paul D,
RASSING Birgitte Romer,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9640671 A1 19961219
Application: WO 96US8264 19960531 (PCT/WO US9608264)
Priority Application: US 95483213 19950607
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ
BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 7353

English Abstract
A compound that is useful for inhibiting FXIIIa catalysis of fibrin cross-linking, and related pharmaceutical compositions and methods, are disclosed. The compound and compositions may be advantageously used to enhance fibrinolysis and resolution of blood clots.

French Abstract
Compose apte a inhiber la catalyse par FXIIIa de la reticulation de fibrine, et compositions et procedes pharmaceutiques associes. Ledit compose et lesdites compositions peuvent avantageusement servir a favoriser la fibrinolyse et la decomposition des caillots sanguins.

5/3,AB/36 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00313039
METHOD AND USE OF AGENTS TO INHIBIT PROTEIN POLYMERIZATION AND METHODS OF IDENTIFYING THESE AGENTS
METHODE ET UTILISATION D'AGENTS POUR INHIBER LA POLYMERISATION DE PROTEINES ET METHODES POUR IDENTIFIER CES AGENTS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY,
BJORNSSON Thorir D,
Inventor(s):
BJORNSSON Thorir D,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9531192 A1 19951123
Application: WO 95US6383 19950515 (PCT/WO US9506383)
Priority Application: US 94243114 19940516
Designated States: CA JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 4154

English Abstract
A method of inhibiting polymerization of target proteins by administration of compounds capable of inhibiting aggregation and subsequent transglutaminase-induced cross-linking of adjacent peptides of the target proteins is provided. These compounds are useful as antithrombotic agents and in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. A method of screening and identifying compounds capable of inhibiting aggregation and subsequent transglutaminase-induced crosslinking of amyloid 'beta' peptide is also provided.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede pour inhiber la polymerisation de proteines cibles par l'administration de composes capables d'inhiber l'agregation et la reticulation subsequente, induite par la transglutaminase, de peptides adjacents aux proteines cibles. Ces composes sont utiles comme agents antithrombotiques et pour le traitement de la maladie d'Alzheimer. On decrit egalement une methode rapide d'identification preliminaire de composes susceptibles d'inhiber l'agregation et la reticulation subsequente, induite par la transglutaminase, du peptide amyloide 'beta'.

5/3,AB/37 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00311034
COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR CELL TRANSFORMATION
COMPOSITIONS ET PROCEDES DE TRANSFORMATION DE CELLULES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
THE TRUSTEES OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY,
Inventor(s):
KAHNE Suzanne Walker,
KAHNE Daniel E,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9529186 A1 19951102
Application: WO 95US4806 19950420 (PCT/WO US9504806)
Priority Application: US 94230685 19940420; US 94264488 19940623; US 94336675 19941107
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 22662

English Abstract
The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the transformation of cells. In particular, compositions and methods are

disclosed which include combinations of the nucleic acid of interest and polyhydroxylated or polyglycosylated steroid molecules. Most preferably, exogenous or endogenous nucleic acid is contacted with the cell in the presence of a bile acid (e.g., cholic acid) derivatized with an amine-containing side chain.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des procedes et compositions de transformation de cellules et plus particulierement des compositions et procedes faisant intervenir l'acide nucleique concerne et des molecules de steroides polyhydroxylates ou polyglycosylates. Selon une realisation preferee, un acide nucleique exogene ou endogene est mis en contact avec la cellule en presence d'un derive d'un acide biliaire (par exemple l'acide cholique) obtenu grace a une chaine laterale contenant une amine.

5/3,AB/38 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00309571
RECEPTOR MODULATING AGENTS AND METHODS RELATING THERETO
AGENTS MODULATEURS DE RECEPTEURS ET PROCEDE ASSOCIES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MORGAN A Charles,
WILBUR D Scott,
PATHARE Pradip M,
Inventor(s):
MORGAN A Charles,
WILBUR D Scott,
PATHARE Pradip M,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9527723 A1 19951019
Application: WO 95US4404 19950407 (PCT/WO US9504404)
Priority Application: US 94224831 19940408; US 95406191 19950316; US 95406192 19950316; US 95406194 19950316
Designated States: AU CA JP KR NO NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 29963
English Abstract
Receptor modulating agents capable of modulating cell surface receptors by affecting the cell surface receptor trafficking pathway. The receptor modulating agents are comprised of a covalently bound rerouting moiety and targeting moiety.

French Abstract
Agents modulateurs de recepteurs capables de moduler des recepteurs de surface cellulaire en agissant sur la voie de passage de trafic du recepteur de surface cellulaire. Lesdits agents modulateurs de recepteurs sont constitues d'une fraction de reacheminement a liaison covalente et d'une fraction de ciblage.

5/3,AB/39 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00295872
SEMISYNTHETIC ANALOGS OF RAPAMYCIN (MACROLIDES) BEING IMMUNOMODULATORS
ANALOGUES SEMI-SYNTHETIQUES DE RAPAMYCINE (MACROLIDES) UTILISES COMME IMMUNOMODULATEURS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ABBOTT LABORATORIES,
Inventor(s):
OR Yat Sun,
LULY Jay R,
WAGNER Rolf,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9514023 A1 19950526
Application: WO 94US12777 19941107 (PCT/WO US9412777)
Priority Application: US 93155064 19931119; US 94327391 19941026
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 48948

English Abstract
Novel macrolide compounds, semisynthetic analogs of Rapamycin, of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, amides and prodrugs thereof, processes for the preparation of the compounds of the invention, intermediates useful in these processes, a %pharmaceutical% %composition% , and a method of treating immunomodulatory disorders are disclosed.

French Abstract
Nouveaux composes de macrolides, analogues semi-synthetiques de rapamycine, representes par la formule (I), et leurs sels, esters, amides et bioprecurseurs pharmacocompatibles, leurs procedes d'obtention, intermediaires servant dans lesdits procedes et preparation pharmaceutique et methode pour le traitement de troubles immunomodulatoires.

5/3,AB/40 (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00281897
FOOD AND/OR %PHARMACEUTICAL% %COMPOSITION% HAVING A LOW POLYAMINE CONTENT
COMPOSITION A USAGE ALIMENTAIRE ET/OU PHARMACEUTIQUE PAUVRE EN POLYAMINES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
UNIVERSITE DE RENNES 1,
MOULINOUX Jacques-Philippe,
QUEMENER Veronique,
JAUSSAN Veronique,
Inventor(s):
MOULINOUX Jacques-Philippe,
QUEMENER Veronique,
JAUSSAN Veronique,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9500042 A2 19950105
Application: WO 94FR737 19940617 (PCT/WO FR9400737)
Priority Application: FR 937586 19930617
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 4393

English Abstract
An esculent composition consisting of a nutrient mixture having a low polyamine content, containing less than 50 picomoles/g of putrescine, spermidine, spermine and %cadaverine%, and containing (expressed in dry weight % on the basis of the overall dry weight) 10-35 % lipids, 8-30 % proteins, 35-80 % carbohydrates, and up to 10 % a mixture of vitamins, minerals and electrolytes. Said composition is advantageously enriched with or administered in combination with at least one intracellular polyamine synthesis inhibitor in an amount of no more then 15 wt % on the basis of the overall dry weight.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne une composition pouvant etre ingeree par l'homme caracterisee en ce qu'elle est constituee d'un melange nutritif pauvre en polyamines contenant moins de 50 picomoles/g de putrescine, de spermidine, de spermine et %cadaverine%, comprenant, en pourcentage de poids sec par rapport au poids sec total: 10 % a 35 % de lipides, 8 % a 30 % de proteines, 35 % a 80 % de glucides, jusqu'a 10 % d'un melange constitue de vitamines, de mineraux et d'electrolytes. Avantageusement

cette composition est enrichie avec au moins un inhibiteur de la synthese intracellulaire des polyamines a raison d'au plus 15 % en poids par rapport au poids sec total ou administree conjointement a un tel inhibiteur.

5/3,AB/41 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00281896
FOOD AND/OR %PHARMACEUTICAL% %COMPOSITION% HAVING A LOW POLYAMINE CONTENT, AND THERAPEUTICAL USES THEREOF
COMPOSITION A USAGE ALIMENTAIRE ET/OU PHARMACEUTIQUE PAUVRE EN POLYAMINES ET APPLICATIONS THERAPEUTIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
UNIVERSITE DE RENNES 1,
MOULINOUX Jacques-Philippe,
QUEMENER Veronique,
Inventor(s):
MOULINOUX Jacques-Philippe,
QUEMENER Veronique,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9500041 A1 19950105
Application: WO 94FR736 19940617 (PCT/WO FR9400736)
Priority Application: FR 937586 19930617; FR 9314761 19931203
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6650

English Abstract
An esculent composition consisting of a nutrient mixture with a polyamine content of less than 1600 picomoles/g. The composition is useful as an anticancer agent, as a pain killer, as an immune system stimulant, in particular for stimulating NK cell activity and endogenous interleukin-2 production, or as an appetite suppressant.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne une composition pouvant etre ingeree par l'homme caracterisee en ce qu'elle est constituee d'un melange nutritif pauvre en polyamines contenant moins de 1600 picomoles/g de polyamines. Une telle composition est utilisable a titre d'agent anti-cancereux, d'agent antalgique, d'agent visant a stimuler le systeme immunitaire, notamment l'acitivite des cellules NK et la production endogene interleukine 2, ou encore d'agent permettant de reduire l'appetit.

5/3,AB/42 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00273466
MACROCYCLIC AMIDE AND UREA IMMUNOMODULATORS
IMMUNOREGULATEURS A l'AMIDE MACROCYCLIQUE ET A L'UREE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ABBOTT LABORATORIES,
Inventor(s):
WAGNER Rolf,
LULY Jay R,
OR Yat Sun,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9421642 A1 19940929
Application: WO 94US2692 19940311 (PCT/WO US9402692)
Priority Application: US 9332958 19930317; US 93149419 19931109
Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 48949

English Abstract
Immunomodulatory macrocyclic compounds having formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, amides and prodrugs thereof, as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing the same, which possess immunosuppressive, antimicrobial, antifungal, antiviral, antiinflammatory and antiproliferative activity, as well as the ability to reverse chemotherapeutic drug resistance.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des composes macrocycliques immunoregulateurs representes par la formule (I) ainsi que des sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables, des esters, des amides et des promedicaments de ces derniers, et des compositions pharmaceutiques les contenant et presentant une activite immunodepressive, antimicrobienne, antivirale, anti-inflammatoire et antiproliferative ainsi que la capacite d'inverser la resistance aux medicaments chimiotherapeutiques.

5/3,AB/43 (Item 16 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00270784
CALCIUM RECEPTOR-ACTIVE MOLECULES
MOLECULES ACTIVES SUR LES RECEPTEURS DU CALCIUM
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL INC,
NPS PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
Inventor(s):
NEMETH Edward F,
BROWN Edward M,
HEBERT Steven C,
VAN WAGENEN Bradford C,
BALANDRIN Manuel F,
FULLER Forrest H,
DEL MAR Eric G,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9418959 A1 19940901
Application: WO 93US1642 19930223 (PCT/WO US9301642)
Priority Application: WO 93US1642 19930223
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PL RO RU SD SE AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 47717

English Abstract
Method and composition useful for treating a patient having a disease characterized by an abnormal level of one or more components, the activity of which is regulated or affected by activity of one or more inorganic-ion receptor. Novel compounds useful in these methods and compositions are also provided. The method includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule active at one or more inorganic-ion receptors as an agent or antagonist. Preferably, the molecule is able to act as either a selective agonist or antagonist at a Ca2+ receptor of one or more but not all cells chosen from the group consisting of parathyroid cells, bone osteoclasts, juxtaglomerular kidney cells, proximal tubule kidney cells, distal tubule kidney cell, cell of the thick ascending limb of Henle's loop and/or collecting duct, keratinocyte in the epidermis, parafollicular cell in the thyroid (C-cells), intestinal cell, trophoblast in the placenta, platelet, vascular smooth muscle cell, cardiac atrial cell, gastrin and glucagon secreting cells, kidney mesangial cell and mammary cell.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede et une composition utiles pour traiter un patient ayant une maladie caracterisee par un niveau anormal d'un ou

de plusieurs composants, dont l'activite est regulee ou influencee par l'activite d'un ou de plusieurs recepteurs d'ions mineraux. On fournit egalement de nouveaux composes utiles dans ces procedes, ainsi que des compositions. Le procede consiste a administrer au patient une quantite therapeutiquement efficace d'une molecule active sur un ou plusieurs recepteurs d'ions mineraux, comme agent ou antagoniste. De preference, la molecule peut agir soit comme un agoniste selectif, soit comme un antagoniste selectif sur un recepteur de CA2+ d'un ou de plusieurs types cellulaires (mais pas tous) choisis dans le groupe constitue par les cellules parathyroidiennes, les osteoclastes, les cellules renales juxtaglomerulaires, les cellules renales des tubes contournes proximaux, les cellules renales des tubes contournes distaux, les cellules de la branche ascendante large des anses de Henle et/ou des tubes collecteurs, les keratinocytes de l'epiderme, les cellules parafolliculaires de la thyroide (cellules C), les cellules intestinales, les trophoblastes du placenta, les plaquettes, les cellules des muscles lisses vasculaires, les cellules cardiaques auriculaires, les cellules secretant la gastrine et le glucagon, les cellules renales mesangiales et les cellules mammaires.

5/3,AB/44 (Item 17 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00264295
PROTECTIVE ROLE OF POLYAMINES IN MODIFICATIONS OF BASEMENT MEMBRANE MACROMOLECULES
ROLE PROTECTEUR DES POLYAMINES LORS DE MODIFICATIONS DES MACROMOLECULES DES COUCHES SOUS-EPITHELIALES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CHARONIS Aristidis S,
FURCHT Leo T,
CANELLAKIS Evangelo,
TSILIBARY Photini-Effie C,
ZIOUDROU Christina,
Inventor(s):
CHARONIS Aristidis S,
FURCHT Leo T,
CANELLAKIS Evangelo,
TSILIBARY Photini-Effie C,
ZIOUDROU Christina,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9412464 A1 19940609
Application: WO 93US11769 19931203 (PCT/WO US9311769)
Priority Application: US 92986152 19921203
Designated States: AU CA JP KR US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 3897

English Abstract
Polyamines including putrescine are found to interfere with nonenzymatic glucosylation, interfere with formation of advanced glucosylation end-products by minimizing crosslink formation and act as a reducing agent to minimize oxidative damage to proteins. These polyamines are useful in treating diabetics to minimize damage caused by the high glucose concentrations and to reduce cross-linking-mediated or oxidation-mediated tissue aging.

French Abstract
On a decouvert que des polyamines, y compris la putrescine, entravent la glucosylation non enzymatique et la formation des produits finaux d'une glucosylation avancee en minimisant la formation de liaisons croisees et en agissant comme agents reducteurs qui minimisent les dommages causes aux proteines par l'oxydation. Ces polyamines sont utiles dans le traitement de diabetiques pour minimiser les dommages causes par de hautes concentrations de glucose et pour reduire le vieillissement des tissus favorise par des liaisons croisees ou par l'oxydation.

5/3,AB/45 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00236543
HEMOREGULATORY PEPTIDES
PEPTIDES HEMOREGULATEURS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION,
BHATNAGAR Pradip Kumar,
HUFFMAN William Francis,
Inventor(s):
BHATNAGAR Pradip Kumar,
HUFFMAN William Francis,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9310807 A1 19930610
Application: WO 92US10070 19921124 (PCT/WO US9210070)
Priority Application: US 91465 19911126
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CS DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PL PT RO RU SD SE US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6250

English Abstract
The present invention relates to novel peptides which have hemoregulatory activities and can be used to inhibit the myelopoietic system of humans and animals.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne de nouveaux peptides, dotes d'activites hemoregulatrices, que l'on peut utiliser pour inhiber le systeme myelopoietique chez l'homme et l'animal.

5/3,AB/46 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00230429
MACROCYCLIC IMMUNOMODULATORS
IMMUNOMODULATEURS MACROCYCLIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ABBOTT LABORATORIES,
LULY Jay R,
KAWAI Megumi,
OR Yat Sun,
WIEDEMAN Paul,
WAGNER Rolf,
Inventor(s):
LULY Jay R,
KAWAI Megumi,
OR Yat Sun,
WIEDEMAN Paul,
WAGNER Rolf,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9304680 A1 19930318
Application: WO 92US7600 19920908 (PCT/WO US9207600)
Priority Application: US 91208 19910905
Designated States: AU CA JP KR US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 58052

English Abstract
Immunomodulatory macrocylic compounds having the formula (VII) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, amides and prodrugs thereof,

wherein X is selected from one of the formulae (Ia), (Ib) and (Ic), as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing the same.

French Abstract
Composes macrocycliques immunomodulateurs repondant a la formule (VII) et pro-medicaments, amides, esters et sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables de ces composes, dans laquelle X est choisi parmi l'une des formules suivantes : (Ia), (Ib) et (Ic), et compositions pharmaceutiques les contenant.

5/3,AB/47 (Item 20 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00230122
CALCIUM RECEPTOR ACTIVE MOLECULES
MOLECULES AGISSANT SUR LES RECEPTEURS DE CALCIUM
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NPS PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
NEMETH Edward F,
VAN WAGENEN Bradford C,
BALANDRIN Manuel F,
Inventor(s):
NEMETH Edward F,
VAN WAGENEN Bradford C,
BALANDRIN Manuel F,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9304373 A1 19930304
Application: WO 92US7175 19920821 (PCT/WO US9207175)
Priority Application: US 91451 19910823; US 9244 19920211
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CS DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PL RO RU SD SE US US US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 34411

English Abstract
Method and composition useful for treating a patient having a disease characterized by an abnormal level of one or more components, the activity of which is regulated or affected by activity of one or more Ca2+ receptors. Novel compounds useful in these methods and compositions are also provided. The method includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule active at one or more Ca2+ receptors as an agonist or antagonist. Preferably, the molecule is able to act as either a selective agonist or antagonist at a Ca2+ receptor of one or more but not all cells chosen from the group consisting of parathyroid cells, bone osteoclasts, juxtaglomerular kidney cells, proximal tubule kidney cells, keratinocytes, parafollicular thyroid cells and placental throphoblasts and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

French Abstract
Procedes et compositions utiles dans le traitement d'un patient presentant une maladie caracterisee par un niveau anormal d'un ou de plusieurs constituants, dont l'activite est regulee ou affectee par l'activite d'un ou de plusieurs recepteurs de Ca2+. L'invention concerne egalement de nouveaux composes utilises selon ledit procede et ladite composition. Le procede presente consiste a administrer au patient une quantite therapeutiquement efficace d'une molecule agissant sur un ou plusieurs recepteurs de Ca2+ comme un agoniste ou un antagoniste. De preference, la molecule est capable d'agir soit comme agoniste ou antagoniste selectif sur un recepteur de Ca2+ de l'une ou de plusieurs cellules, mais non de toutes les cellules, choisies dans le groupe comprenant les cellules parathyroidiennes, les osteoclastes, les cellules renales juxtaglomerulaires, les cellules renales du tube proximal, les keratinocytes, les cellules thyroidiennes parafolliculaires et les throphoblastes placentaires. La composition selon l'invention contient egalement un excipient pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

5/3,AB/48 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00676323
FOOD AND/OR %PHARMACEUTICAL% %COMPOSITION% HAVING A LOW POLYAMINE CONTENT
POLYAMINE NAHR-UND/ODER HEILMITTELZUSAMMENSETZUNG
COMPOSITION A USAGE ALIMENTAIRE ET/OU PHARMACEUTIQUE PAUVRE EN POLYAMINES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
UNIVERSITE DE RENNES I, (682241), 2, rue du Thabor, F-35000 Rennes, (FR),
(applicant designated states:
AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
MOULINOUX, Jacques-Philippe, 33, rue Louis-Guilloux, F-35000 Rennes, (FR)
QUEMENER, Veronique, 4, rue Mesle, F-35700 Rennes, (FR)
JAUSSAN, Veronique, 39, rue de la Pigaciere, F-14000 Caen, (FR)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Vidon, Patrice (73591), Cabinet Patrice Vidon, Immeuble Germanium, 80,
Avenue des Buttes-de-Coesmes, 35700 Rennes, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 703732 A1 960403 (Basic)
EP 703732 B1 970917
WO 9500042 950105
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94919732 940617; WO 94FR737 940617
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): FR 937586 930617
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC;
NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A23L-001/305; A61K-031/195;
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): French; French; French
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9709W2	917
CLAIMS B	(German)	9709W2	784
CLAIMS B	(French)	9709W2	904
SPEC B	(French)	9709W2	2968
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5573
Total word count - documents A + B			5573

5/3,AB/49 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00676322
FOOD AND/OR %PHARMACEUTICAL% %COMPOSITION% HAVING A LOW POLYAMINE CONTENT,
AND THERAPEUTICAL USES THEREOF
POLYARMINEARME NAHR- UND/ODER HEILMITTELZUSAMMENSETZUNG UND THERAPEUTISCHE
VERWENDUNG DERSELBEN
COMPOSITION A USAGE ALIMENTAIRE ET/OU PHARMACEUTIQUE PAUVRE EN POLYAMINES
ET APPLICATIONS THERAPEUTIQUES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
UNIVERSITE DE RENNES I, (682241), 2, rue du Thabor, F-35000 Rennes, (FR),
(applicant designated states:
AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
MOULINOUX, Jacques-Philippe, 33, rue Louis-Guilloux, F-35000 Rennes, (FR)
QUEMENER, Veronique, 4, rue Mesle, F-35700 Rennes, (FR)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Vidon, Patrice (73591), Cabinet Patrice Vidon, Immeuble Germanium, 80,
Avenue des Buttes-de-Coesmes, 35700 Rennes, (FR)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 703731 A1 960403 (Basic)
EP 703731 B1 980408
WO 9500041 950105
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94919731 940617; WO 94FR736 940617
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): FR 937586 930617; FR 9314761 931203
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC;

NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A23L-001/305; A61K-031/195;
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): French; French; French
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9815	1134
CLAIMS B	(German)	9815	1019
CLAIMS B	(French)	9815	1125
SPEC B	(French)	9815	4553
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			7831
Total word count - documents A + B			7831

5/3,AB/50 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00524561
Pharmaceutical compositions containing rifaximin for treatment of vaginal infections.
Rifaximin enthaltendes Arzneimittel zur Behandlung von Vaginalinfektionen.
Compositions a base de rifaximine pour le traitement d'infections vaginales.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ALFA WASSERMANN S.p.A., (956600), Contrada Sant'Emidio s.n.c., I-65020 Alanno Scalo (Pescara), (IT), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Marchi, Egidio, Via Don Ercolani, 3, I-40033 Casalecchio di Reno (Bologna), (IT)
Rotini, Leone Gabriele, Piazza Bonazzi, 7, I-40133 Bologna, (IT)
Desai, Subhash, 157 Partridge Court, Grayslake, IL 60030, (US)
Grilli, Massimo, 541, Onwentsia Ave., Highland Park, IL 60035, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Kraus, Walter, Dr. et al (7061), Patentanwalte Kraus, Weisert & Partner Thomas-Wimmer-Ring 15, D-80539 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 547294 A1 930623 (Basic)
EP 547294 B1 951122
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92113603 920810;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IT 91BO476 911217
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-009/00;

ABSTRACT EP 547294 A1
Vaginal pharmaceutical compositions administrable through the topical route, particularly in the form of vaginal foams and ointments containing a therapeutically effective amount of rifaximin (Common International Denomination) are useful in the treatment of vaginal infections, particularly bacterial vaginosis.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 40

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	589
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	611
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	672
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	4026
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5898
Total word count - documents A + B			5898

5/3,AB/51 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00353543
Inhibitors of lysyl oxidase.
Hemmer der Lysyl-Oxydase.
Inhibiteurs de la lysyl oxydase.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  MERRELL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC., (433650), 2110 East Galbraith Road, Cincinnati Ohio 45215-6300, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
  McCarthy, James R., 6448 Foxview Place, West Chester, Ohio 45069, (US)
  Barney, Charlotte L., 6152 Fairway Drive, Cincinnati Ohio 45212, (US)
  Matthews, Donald P., 7911 Red Mill Drive, West Chester Ohio 45069, (US)
  Bey, Philippe, 7875 Ivygate Lane, Cincinnati Ohio 45242, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Vossius & Partner (100311), Siebertstrasse 4 P.O. Box 86 07 67, D-8000 Munchen 86, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 374440 A2 900627 (Basic)
                             EP 374440 A3 910814
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89120206 891031;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 265654 881101
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-031/13; A61K-031/135; A61K-031/445; A61K-031/40; A61K-031/38; A61K-031/34;

ABSTRACT EP 374440 A2
    This invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing certain inhibitors of lysyl oxidase for the treatment of diseases and conditions associated with the abnormal deposition of collagen.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 30

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1079
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	5139
Total word count - document A			6218
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6218

5/3,AB/52 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00337624
Inhibitors of lysyl oxidase.
Lysyl-Oxidase-Inhibitoren.
Inhibiteurs de la lysyle oxydase.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  MERRELL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC., (433650), 2110 East Galbraith Road, Cincinnati Ohio 45215-6300, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
  Palfreyman, Michael G., 11515 Applejack Court, Cincinnati Ohio 45249, (US)
  McDonald, Ian A., 9382 Kentonsrun Court, Loveland Ohio 45140, (US)
  Bey, Philippe, 7875 Ivygate Lane, Cincinnati Ohio 45242, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Sgarbi, Renato et al (41021), GRUPPO LEPETIT S.p.A. Patent and Trademark Department Via Roberto Lepetit, 34, I-21040 Gerenzano (Varese), (IT)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 330218 A2 890830 (Basic)
                             EP 330218 A3 920102
                             EP 330218 B1 950125
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89103247 890224;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 160364 880225; US 160382 880225
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-031/13; A61K-031/135; A61K-031/38;

C07C-211/24; C07C-215/24; C07C-323/23;

ABSTRACT EP 330218 A2
This invention relates to certain inhibitors of lysyl oxidase and their use in the treatment of diseases and conditions associated with the abnormal deposition of collagen.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 30

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPBBF2	1816
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF2	1216
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF2	1275
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF2	1431
SPEC A	(English)	EPBBF2	4067
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF2	3606
Total word count - document A			5883
Total word count - document B			7528
Total word count - documents A + B			13411

5/3,AB/53 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00245799
Vasopressin compounds.
Vasopressinverbindungen.
Composes vasopressine.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORPORATION, (201242), One Franklin Plaza P O Box 7929 , Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19103, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Marshall, Garland Ross, 85 Arundel Place, Clayton Missouri 63105, (US)
Moore, Michael Lee, 417 South Jackson Street, Media Pennsylvania 19063, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Waters, David Martin, Dr. et al , Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd. Patent Department Mundells, Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 1EY, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 234935 A2 870902 (Basic)
EP 234935 A3 890531
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87301663 870225;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 832805 860225
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-007/06; C07K-007/16;

ABSTRACT EP 234935 A2
Compounds of the formula (see image in original document) in which:
Z is a D or L isomer of Cys;
X is Val, Chg, Gln, Cha, Phe, Lys or a-MeAA;
Y is a D or L-isomer of Pro, Arg, HArg or MeArg, a single bond or, when X is Val, a-MeAA, a-Mepro, a-MeLys or a-MeArg;
A is a D or L isomer of Tyr, Tyr(Alk), Phe or 4(min)-AlkPhe;
B is a D or L-isomer of Arg, MeArg or HArg or, when C is Cad, a single bond;
C is Gly, Gly(NH(sub 2)), Cad, OH or NH(sub 2); and
n is 0 or 1,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester prodrug thereof, have vasopressin antagonist activity. Methods for their preparation are provided as are compositions containing them.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 131

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	717

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      SPEC A    (English)  EPABF1     5435
Total word count - document A         6152
Total word count - document B            0
Total word count - documents A + B    6152


 5/3,AB/54     (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00239607
3,5-disubstituted 4,5-dihydroisoxazoles as transglutaminase inhibitors.
3,5-disubstituierte 4,5-Dihydroisoxazole als Transglutaminasehemmer.
4,5-dihydroisoxazoles,     3,5-disubstitues     comme     inhibiteurs     de
    transglutaminase.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  SYNTEX (U.S.A.) INC., (200860), 3401 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto
    California 94303, (US), (applicant designated states:
    AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
  Castelhano, Arlindo L., 1271 Steward Street, Oakville, ON, (CA)
  Krantz, Alexander, 189 Coldstream Avenue, Toronto, ON, (CA)
  Pliura, Diana H., 5864 Shay Downs, Mississauga, ON, (CA)
  Venuti, Michael C., 11 Hillview Court, San Francisco, CA 94124, (CA)
  De Young, Lawrence M., 301 Shelter Cove Drive, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019,
    (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  Barz, Peter, Dr. et al (1461), Patentanwalte Dipl.-Ing. G. Dannenberg Dr.
    P. Weinhold, Dr. D. Gudel Dipl.-Ing. S. Schubert, Dr. P. Barz
    Siegfriedstrasse 8, W-8000 Munchen 40, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):  EP 237082  A2  870916 (Basic)
                              EP 237082  A3  880914
                              EP 237082  B1  910529
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 87103700 870313;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 839743 860314
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07D-261/04; C07D-413/12; A61K-031/41;
  C07C-261/04

ABSTRACT EP 237082 A2
    Transglutaminase inhibitors.
    The present invention is directed to certain 3, 5 substituted, 4,
  5-dihydroisoxazoles, and methods for their use. These compounds are
  transglutaminase inhibitors, and are particularly effective in the
  inhibition of epidermal transglutaminase and the treatment of acne.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 41

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text  Language   Update    Word Count
      CLAIMS B  (English)  EPBBF1    14426
      CLAIMS B   (German)  EPBBF1     6620
      SPEC B    (English)  EPBBF1     9650
Total word count - document A            0
Total word count - document B        30696
Total word count - documents A + B   30696


 5/3,AB/55     (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00183625
Basic V1-vasopressin antagonists.
Basische V1-Basopressin-Antagonisten.
Antagonistes V1-vasopressine basiques.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  SMITHKLINE BECKMAN CORPORATION, (201240), P.O. Box 7929 1 Franklin Plaza,
    Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19101, (US), (applicant designated states:
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AT;BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Callahan, James Francis, 5744 Rising Sun Avenue, Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19120, (US)
Moore, Michael Lee, 417 S. Jackson Street, Media Pennsylvania 19063, (US)
Huffman, William Francis, 40 Crest Avenue, Malvern Pennsylvania 19355, (US)
Yim, Nelson Chi-Fai, 669 Meadowbrook Avenue, Ambler Pennsylvania 19002, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Waters, David Martin, Dr. et al , Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd. Patent Department Mundells, Welwyn Garden City Hertfordshire AL7 1EY, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 182627 A2 860528 (Basic)
EP 182627 A3 881005
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 85308326 851115;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 673829 841121
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-007/06; C07K-007/16;

ABSTRACT EP 182627 A2
Compounds of Formula: (see image in original document) in which:
A is -NR-(CH(sub 2))(sub(n))-NR(sub 2) or -NR-(CH(sub 2))(sub(n)) (see image in original document)
P is Phe, Ile, Phe(4'-Alk), Tyr or Tyr(Alk);
X is a D or L isomer of Val, Nva, Leu, Ile, Pba, Phe, Phe(4'-Alk), Trp, Nle, Cha, Abu, Met, Chg, Tyr or Tyr(Alk);
Y is Val, Ile, Abu, Ala, Chg, Gln, Lys, Cha, Thr, Nle, Phe, Leu or Gly;
Z is Gly, Sar, a single bond or a D or L isomer of Pro, (sup 3)-Pro, Ala or N-Me-Ala;
R(sup 1) is, each, hydrogen or methyl;
n is an integer from 2-8; and
R is, each, hydrogen or methyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The compounds are V(sub 1)-vasopressin antagonists and are useful in the treatment of hypertension and cardiac ischaemic diseases.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 144

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	909
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	5265
Total word count - document A			6174
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6174

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Processed  50 of  60 files ...
Completed processing all files
           49580  S1
         1995042  PHARMACEUTICAL
         6534921  COMPOSITION
          189964  PHARMACEUTICAL(1W)COMPOSITION
      S2    1171  S1 AND PHARMACEUTICAL (1W) COMPOSITION
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           1171  S2
         3551861  BACTERIA
      S3     797  S2 AND BACTERIA
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Processing
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           797  S3
        60154562  PY>1998
      S4      76  S3 NOT PY>1998
? t s4/3,ab/1-50
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 303, 336, 342, 345,
   390, 398, 447, 764

 4/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

4087334
Derwent Accession: 1999-080415
Utility
C/ In vitro growth and proliferation of multipotent neural stem cells and
their progeny
Inventor: Weiss, Samuel, Alberta, CA
          Reynolds, Brent, Alberta, CA
          Hammang, Joseph P., Barrington, RI
          Baetge, E. Edward, Barrington, RI
Assignee: Neurospheres, Ltd. (03), CA
          NeuroSpheres Ltd CA (Code: 48057)
Examiner: Elliott, George C. (Art Unit: 185)
Assistant Examiner: Railey, II, Johnny F.
Law Firm: Flehr Hohbach Test Albrition & Herbert LLP
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	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5851832	A	19981222	US 95486648	19950607
Continuation	Abandoned			US 91726812	19910708
Continuation	Abandoned			US 92961813	19921016
Continuation	Abandoned			US 94221655	19940401
Continuation	Abandoned			US 92967622	19921028
Continuation	Abandoned			US 9310829	19930129
CIP	Abandoned			US 94270412	19940705
CIP	Pending			US 726812	
CIP	Abandoned			US 91726812	19910708

CIP	Pending	US 726812	
CIP	Pending	US 726812	
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CIP	Pending	US 726812	
	Abandoned	US 95385404	19950207
	Abandoned	US 94359945	19941220
	Abandoned	US 95376062	19950120
	Abandoned	US 93149508	19931109
	Abandoned	US 94311099	19940923
	Abandoned	US 94338730	19941114

Fulltext Word Count: 37433

Abstract:
A method for the in vitro proliferation and differentiation of neural stem cells and stem cell progeny comprising the steps of (a) isolating the cells from a mammal, (b) exposing the cells to a culture medium containing a growth factor, (c) inducing the cells to proliferate, and (d) inducing the cells to differentiate is provided.

4/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

4078531
Derwent Accession: 1999-044641
Utility
C/ Methods and bicyclic polyamine compositions for the treatment of inflammation
Inventor: Bergeron, Jr., Raymond J., Gainesville, FL
Assignee: University of Florida Research Foundation, Inc. (02), Gainesville, FL
Florida, University of Research Foundation Inc (Code: 35403)
Examiner: Jarvis, William R. A. (Art Unit: 164)
Law Firm: Kerkam, Stowell, Kondracki & Clarke, P.C.
Combined Principal Attorneys: Clarke, Dennis P.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5843959	A	19981201	US 97820027	19970319

Fulltext Word Count: 7980
Abstract:
Methods for treating inflammatory conditions wherein the active agent is a polyamine having the formula set forth below:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid wherein: R[sub]1, R[sub]2, R[sub]3 and R[sub]4 may be the same or different and represent H, straight- or branched-chain alkyl, aryl, aryl alkyl or cycloalkyl of 1-12 carbon atoms;
a, b, c and d may be the same or different and are integers from 0 to 8, except that when a or c is zero, b or d is greater than or equal to 3 and when a or c is one, b or d is greater than or equal to 2; and
X, Y and Z may be the same or different; X and Z are integers from 0 to 10; and Y is an integer from 1 to 10, excluding the polyamine of the formula wherein a=b=c=d=2, X=Z=2 and Y=4.

4/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

4074851

specification. Also disclosed is a method of inducing an antimicrobial effect by administrating these pharmaceutical compositions

4/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

4023085
Derwent Accession: 1996-129333
Utility
C/ Fibrin-binding peptide fragments of fibronectin
; DIAGNOSIS, THERAPY
Inventor: Gold, Leslie I., New York, NY
Rostagno, Agueda A., Elmhurst, NY
Baron, Martin, Oxford, GB
Campbell, Iain D., Oxford, GB
Williams, Michael J., Oxford, GB
Assignee: New York University (02), New York, NY
Isis Innovation Ltd. (03), Oxford, GB England
Isis Innovation Ltd GB
New York University (Code: 33150 59449)
Examiner: Fitzgerald, David L. (Art Unit: 182)
Law Firm: Browdy and Neimark

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5792742	A	19980811	US 94283857	19940801
CIP	Abandoned			US 91714134	19910614

Fulltext Word Count: 33578

Abstract:
Fibrin-binding molecules are provided which include at least one peptide essentially corresponding to one or both of the following portions of the natural fibronectin molecule. The first portion is that portion which includes the [sup]4 F1.[sup]5 F1 module pair of fibronectin and includes no more of the natural fibronectin molecule than the N-terminal 25.9 kDa proteolytic fragment. The second portion includes the [sup]10 F1.[sup]11 F1 module pair of fibronectin and includes no more of the natural fibronectin molecule than the C-terminal 11 kDa proteolytic fragment. Also disclosed are nucleic acid molecules encoding the fibrin-binding peptides, methods for making the peptides, methods for using the peptides in the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular, peripheral vascular, cerebrovascular, and other conditions associated with fibrin deposition, and assay methods for detecting a fibrin-binding molecule and for measuring fibrin.

4/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3992918
Derwent Accession: 1998-347412
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Calcium receptor-active molecules
; POLYPEPTIDES AS CALCIUM RECEPTORS TO GENERATE ANTIBODIES
Inventor: Brown, Edward M., Milton, MA
Hebert, Steven C., Wellesley, MA
Garrett, Jr., James E., Salt Lake City, UT
Assignee: The Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc (02), Boston, MA
NPS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Salt Lake City, UT
Brigham and Women's Hospital
NPS Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 08822 36782)
Examiner: Walsh, Stephen (Art Unit: 182)

Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.
Law Firm: Lyon & Lyon LLP

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5763569	A	19980609	US 95484565	19950607
CIP	Pending			US 94353784	19941208
CIP	Abandoned			US 94292827	19940819
CIP	Pending			US 141248	
CIP	Pending			US 9389	
CIP	Abandoned			US 92934161	19920821
CIP	Abandoned			US 92834044	19920211
CIP	Abandoned			US 91749451	19910823
	Abandoned			US 93141248	19931022
	Abandoned			US 939389	19930223
	Pending			US 292827	
	Abandoned			US 9317127	19930212

Fulltext Word Count: 51758

Abstract:
The present invention features calcium receptor polypeptides and fragments thereof. Uses of a calcium receptor polypeptide include providing a polypeptide having the activity of a calcium receptor polypeptide. Calcium receptor polypeptide fragments can be used, for example, to generate antibodies to a calcium receptor polypeptide.

4/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3979029
Derwent Accession: 1998-296768
Utility
C/ In vitro growth and proliferation of genetically modified multipotent neural stem cells and their progeny
Inventor: Weiss, Samuel, Alberta, CA
Reynolds, Brent, Alberta, CA
Hammang, Joseph P., Barrington, RI
Baetge, E. Edward, Barrington, RI
Assignee: NeuroSpheres Holdings Ltd. (03), Calgary, CA
NeuroSpheres Holdings Ltd CA (Code: 45444)
Examiner: Elliott, George C. (Art Unit: 185)
Assistant Examiner: Railey, II, Johnny F.
Law Firm: Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert
Combined Principal Attorneys: Brezner, David J.; Brunelle, Jan P.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5750376	A	19980512	US 95483122	19950607
Continuation	Abandoned			US 92961813	19921016
Continuation	Abandoned			US 94221655	19940401
Continuation	Abandoned			US 92967622	19921028
Continuation	Abandoned			US 9310829	19930129
CIP	Abandoned			US 94270412	19940705
CIP	Abandoned			US 91726812	19910708
CIP	Abandoned			US 91726812	19910708
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CIP	Abandoned			US 91726812	19910708
CIP	Abandoned			US 91726812	19910708
	Abandoned			US 95385404	19950207
	Abandoned			US 94359945	19941220
	Abandoned			US 95376062	19950120
	Abandoned			US 93149508	19931109
	Abandoned			US 94311099	19940923

Abandoned	US 94338730	19941114
Abandoned	US 95385404	19950207
Abandoned	US 94359345	19941220
Abandoned	US 95376062	19950120
Abandoned	US 94270412	19940705
Abandoned	US 93149508	19931109
Abandoned	US 94311099	19940923
Pending		

Fulltext Word Count: 36293

Abstract:
A method for producing genetically modified neural cells comprises culturing cells derived from embryonic, juvenile, or adult mammalian neural tissue with one or more growth factors that induce multipotent neural stem cells to proliferate and produce multipotent neural stem cell progeny which include more daughter multipotent neural stem cells and undifferentiated progeny that are capable of differentiating into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes. The proliferating neural cells can be transfected with exogenous DNA to produce genetically modified neural stem cell progeny. The genetic modification can be for the production of biologically useful proteins such as growth factor products, growth factor receptors, neurotransmitters, neurotransmitter receptors, neuropeptides and neurotransmitter synthesizing genes. The multipotent neural stem cell progeny can be continuously passaged and proliferation reinitiated in the presence of growth factors to result in an unlimited supply of neural cells for transplantation and other purposes. Culture conditions can be provided that induce the genetically modified multipotent neural stem cell progeny to differentiate into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes in vitro.

4/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3972758
Derwent Accession: 1998-271111
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ Polyamine conjugates for treatment of infection
Inventor: Mintz, Clifford S., 6 Pebble Rd., East Windsor, NJ, 08570
Kogan, Natan A., 38-B Cedar Lake, Highland Park, NJ, 08904
Kakarla, Ramesh, 111B Taylor Ave., East Brunswick, NJ, 08816
Axelrod, Helena R., 15 Piedmont Dr., Cranbury, NJ, 08512
Sofia, Michael J., 3 Holly La., Lawrenceville, NJ, 08658
Assignee: Unassigned
Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (Code: 68000)
Examiner: Ivy, C. Warren (Art Unit: 123)
Assistant Examiner: Mach, D. Margaret M.
Law Firm: Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5744453	A	19980428	US 96583809	19960105

Fulltext Word Count: 17651

Abstract:
The present invention relates to methods of preventing or treating an infection or disease caused by an infectious agent. The present invention also relates to the augmentation of the efficacy of existing anti-infective agents by the co-administration of the compounds described herein.

4/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 654)

DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3967346
Derwent Accession: 1998-250513
Utility
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
C/ Method for synthesis of rhizoferrin
; AMIDATION OF PROTECTED DIAMINE COMPOUND WITH CITRIC ACID DIESTER R-ENANTIOMER, DEESTERIFICATION BY HYDROLYSIS, AMIDE DEPROTECTION
Inventor: Bergeron, Jr., Raymond J., Gainesville, FL
Assignee: University of Florida Research Foundation, Inc. (02), Gainesville, FL
Florida, University of Research Foundation Inc (Code: 35403)
Examiner: Geist, Gary (Art Unit: 124)
Assistant Examiner: Keys, Rosalynd
Law Firm: Kerkam, Stowell, Kondracki & Clarke
Combined Principal Attorneys: Clarke, Dennis P.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5739395	A	19980414	US 97783306	19970110

Fulltext Word Count: 4878

Abstract:
A method of synthesizing rhizoferrin and analogues thereof comprising acylating a protected polyamine with a citric acid diester; hydrolyzing the resulting amide to produce an N-protected rhizoferrin or analog thereof; and de-protecting the intermediate to produce rhizoferrin or the analog thereof.

4/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3910607
Derwent Accession: 1998-008040
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Calcium receptor-active molecules
Inventor: Brown, Edward M., Milton, MA
Fuller, Forrest H., Salt Lake City, UT
Hebert, Steven C., Wellesley, MA
Garrett, Jr., James E., Salt Lake City, UT
Assignee: The Brigham & Women's Hospital, Inc. (02), Boston, MA
NPS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Salt Lake City, UT
Brigham and Women's Hospital
NPS Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 08822 36782)
Examiner: Walsh, Stephen (Art Unit: 182)
Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.
Law Firm: Lyons & Lyons LLP

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5688938	A	19971118	US 95485588	19950607
CIP	Pending			US 94353784	19941208
CIP	Abandoned			US 939389	19930223
CIP	Pending			US 141248	
CIP	Pending			US 9389	
CIP	Abandoned			US 9317127	19930212
CIP	Abandoned			US 92934161	19920821
CIP	Abandoned			US 92834044	19920211
CIP	Abandoned			US 91749451	19910823
	Abandoned			US 93141248	19931022
	Abandoned			US 94292827	19940819

Fulltext Word Count: 51960

Abstract:
The present invention relates to the different roles inorganic ion receptors have in cellular and body processes. The present invention features: (1) molecules which can modulate one or more inorganic ion receptor activities, preferably the molecule can mimic or block an effect of an extracellular ion on a cell having an inorganic ion receptor, more preferably the extracellular ion is Ca[sup]2+ and the effect is on a cell having a calcium receptor; (2) inorganic ion receptor proteins and fragments thereof, preferably calcium receptor proteins and fragments thereof; (3) nucleic acids encoding inorganic ion receptor proteins and fragments thereof, preferably calcium receptor proteins and fragments thereof; (4) antibodies and fragments thereof, targeted to inorganic ion receptor proteins, preferably calcium receptor protein; and (5) uses of such molecules, proteins, nucleic acids and antibodies.

4/3,AB/11 (Item 11 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3897672
Derwent Accession: 1997-548410
Utility
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION
C/ Polyamines and anti-diarrheal and gastrointestinal anti-spasmodic pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment
Inventor: Bergeron, Jr., Raymond J., Gainesville, FL
Sninsky, Charles A., Gainesville, FL
Assignee: University of Florida Research Foundation, Inc. (02), Gainesville, FL
Florida, University of Research Foundation Inc (Code: 35403)
Examiner: Raymond, Richard L. (Art Unit: 129)
Assistant Examiner: Lambkin, Deborah
Law Firm: Kerkam, Stowell, Kondracki & Clarke
Combined Principal Attorneys: Clarke, Dennis P.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5677352	A	19971014	US 95481862	19950607
Division	US 5462970	A	19951031	US 95367862	19950103
Division	US 5393757	A	19950228	US 9361707	19930517
CIP	Abandoned			US 91870441	19911009
CIP	US 5091576	A	19920225	US 88210520	19880623
CIP	Abandoned			US 8766227	19870625
CIP	Abandoned			US 86936835	19861202

Fulltext Word Count: 3648

Abstract:
Anti-diarrheal, anti-secretory, nitric oxide agonist, nitric oxide synthase activating or gastrointestinal anti-spasmodic compounds of the formula:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

wherein: R[sub]1 and R[sub]6 may be the same or different and are H, alkyl or aralkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;
R[sub]2 -R[sub]5 may be the same or different and are H, R[sub]1 or R[sub]6 ;
R[sub]7 is H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;
m is an integer from 3 to 6, inclusive; and
n is an integer from 3 to 6, inclusive; or IV) a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid; and a pharmaceutically acceptable

carrier therefor. Methods of treatment utilizing the composition are also disclosed.

4/3,AB/12 (Item 12 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3897669
Derwent Accession: 1997-511912
Utility
C/ Agmatine for the treatment of neurotrauma and neurodegenerative diseases ; ADMINSTERING IN THE TREATMENT OF STROKE AND DEMENTIA
Inventor: Gilad, Gad M., 21 Rahel, 53482 Givatayim, IL
Gilad, Varda H., 21 Rahel, 53482 Givatayim, IL
Assignee: Unassigned
Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (Code: 68000)
Examiner: Jarvis, William R.A. (Art Unit: 125)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Friedman, Mark M.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5677349	A	19971014	US 95568717	19951207
Division	Abandoned			US 95430086	19950427

Fulltext Word Count: 4413
Abstract:
The invention relates to the use of agmatine, in the treatment of acute neurotrauma (such as stroke) and degenerative disorders of the central and peripheral nervous system (such as dementia).

4/3,AB/13 (Item 13 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3824296
Derwent Accession: 1997-178427
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Steroidal polyamines
Inventor: Burrows, Cynthia J., Salt Lake City, UT
Hsieh, Hsing-Pang, Taipei, TW
Assignee: The Research Foundation of State University of New York (02), Albany, NY
New York, State University of Research Foundation of (Code: 05711)
Examiner: Prior, Kimberly J. (Art Unit: 129)
Law Firm: Hoffmann & Baron

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5610149	A	19970311	US 95439808	19950512

Fulltext Word Count: 3252

Abstract:
New steroidal polyamines have the structure of formula I or formula II:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

wherein R[sub]1 and R[sub]2 are independently N(R')[sub]3[sup]+ or H in the [alpha]- or [beta]- position except both R[sub]1 and R[sub]2 are not H;
R[sub]3 is N(R')[sub]3[sup]+ in the [alpha]- position or hydrogen

R[sub]4 is OH, N(R')[sub]3, or NHC(NH[sub]2)NH[sub]2[sup]+
R' is hydrogen, alkyl of one to four carbons, aralkyl, or combinations thereof.

4/3,AB/14 (Item 14 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3756956
Derwent Accession: 1996-392650
Utility
C/ Composition for introducing nucleic acid complexes into higher eucaryotic cells
; TRANSFECTION
Inventor: Curiel, David T., Chapel Hill, NC
Birnstiel, Max L., Vienna, AT
Cotten, Matthew, Vienna, AT
Wagner, Ernst, Langenzersdorf, AT
Zatloukal, Kurt, Vienna, AT
Plank, Christian, Vienna, AT
Oberhauser, Berndt, Vienna, AT
Schmidt, Walter G. M., Vienna, AT
Assignee: Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH (03), DE
Genentech, Inc. (02), San Francisco, CA
Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH DE
Genentech Inc (Code: 07579 07638)
Examiner: Jones, W. Gary (Art Unit: 187)
Assistant Examiner: Sisson, Bradley L.
Law Firm: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox P.L.L.C.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5547932	A	19960820	US 92948357	19920923
CIP	Abandoned			US 92827103	19920130
CIP	Abandoned			US 92864759	19920407
CIP	Abandoned			US 92827102	19920130
CIP	Abandoned			US 91767788	19910930
	Abandoned			US 91768039	19910930
	Abandoned			US 92937788	19920902

Fulltext Word Count: 51991

Abstract:
A composition for the transfection of higher eucaryotic cells, comprising complexes of nucleic acid, a substance having an affinity for nucleic acid and optionally an internalizing factor, contains an endosomolytic agent, e.g. a virus or virus component, which may be conjugated. The endosomolytic agent, which is optionally part of the nucleic acid complex, is internalized into the cells together with the complex and releases the contents of the endosomes into the cytoplasm, thereby increasing the gene transfer capacity. Pharmaceutical preparations, transfection kits and methods for introducing nucleic acid into higher eucaryotic cells by treating the cells with the composition are also disclosed.

4/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3706518
Derwent Accession: 1996-179309
Utility
C/ Treatment of endotoxic shock with %putrescine%
Inventor: Wang, Soo-Ray, Taipei, TW
Assignee: National Science Council (03), Taipei, TW

National Science Council TW (Code: 20063)
Examiner: Henley, III, Raymond (Art Unit: 125)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Liauh, W. Wayne

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5502055	A	19960326	US 95510582	19950802

Fulltext Word Count: 766

Abstract:
The present invention provides a method for protecting a living subject from endotoxic shock. The method involves administering to the subject a %pharmaceutical% %composition% including an effective amount of %putrescine% and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

4/3,AB/16 (Item 16 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3663066
Derwent Accession: 1995-106195
Utility
C/ Polyamines and anti-diarrheal and gastrointestinal anti-spasmodic pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment
Inventor: Bergeron, Jr., Raymond J., Gainesville, FL
Sninsky, Charles A., Gainesville, FL
Assignee: University of Florida Research Foundation, Inc. (02), Gainesville, FL
Florida, University of Research Foundation Inc (Code: 35403)
Examiner: Raymond, Richard L. (Art Unit: 129)
Assistant Examiner: Lambkin, Deborah
Law Firm: Kerkam, Stowell, Kondracki & Clarke
Combined Principal Attorneys: Clarke, Dennis P.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5462970	A	19951031	US 95367862	19950103
Division	US 5393757	A		US 9361707	19930517
CIP	Abandoned			US 91870441	19911009
CIP	US 5091576	A		US 88210520	19880623
CIP	Abandoned			US 8766227	19870625
CIP	Abandoned			US 86936835	19861202

Fulltext Word Count: 3834

Abstract:
Anti-diarrheal, anti-secretory, nitric oxide agonist, nitric oxide synthase activating or gastrointestinal anti-spasmodic compounds of the formula:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

wherein: R[sub]1 and R[sub]6 may be the same or different and are H, alkyl or aralkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;
R[sub]2 -R[sub]5 may be the same or different and are H, R[sub]1 or R[sub]6 ;
R[sub]7 is H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;
m is an integer from 3 to 6, inclusive; and
n is an integer from 3 to 6, inclusive; or IV) a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor. Methods of treatment utilizing the composition are also disclosed.

4/3,AB/17 (Item 17 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3654492
Derwent Accession: 1994-279367
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Method of treatment with compounds having selective agonist-like activity on RXR retinoid receptors
; FOR MAMMALS; SKIN DISORDERS, CANCER, INFLAMMATORY DISEASE, CARDIOVASCULAR DIORDERS, AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES AND OTHERS
Inventor: Chandraratna, Roshantha A. S., Mission Viejo, CA
Assignee: Allergan, Inc. (02), Irvine, CA
Allergan Inc (Code: 20795)
Examiner: Raymond, Richard L. (Art Unit: 129)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Szekeres, Gabor L.; Baran, Robert J.; Voet, Martin A.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5455265	A	19951003	US 9316404	19930211

Fulltext Word Count: 16253

Abstract:
Process of treatment of mammals, including humans to treat diseases or conditions of the type which are normally treated with retinoid-like compounds is disclosed, with pharmaceutical compositions containing an active compound which is a selective agonist of the RXR retinoid receptor sites in preference to the RAR retinoid receptor sites. A compound is defined to be a selective agonist of the RXR receptor site if the compound is at least approximately ten times more effective as an agonist in the RXR receptor sites than in the RAR receptor sites.

4/3,AB/18 (Item 18 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3652377
Derwent Accession: 1991-102083
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Method for producing biologically active human brain derived neurotrophic factor
Inventor: Yancopoulos, George, New York, NY
Barde, Yves-Alain, Munich, DE
Thoenen, Hans, Munich, DE
Lottspeich, Friedrich, Neuried, DE
Leibrock, Joachim, Gauting, DE
Assignee: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Tarrytown, NY
Max Plank Gesselschaft zur Forderung der Wissenschaften (03), DE
Planck-Gesell, Max- zur Forderung der Wissenschaften DE
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 29637 53200)
Examiner: Hill, Jr., Robert J. (Art Unit: 182)
Assistant Examiner: Wang, Gian P.
Law Firm: Pennie & Edmonds

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5453361	A	19950926	US 92823117	19920121
Division	US 5180820	A		US 89400591	19890830

Fulltext Word Count: 27035

Abstract:
The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), as well as BDNF protein produced in quantity using these nucleic acid sequences, as well as fragments and derivatives thereof. In addition, the invention relates to pharmacologic compositions and therapeutic uses of BDNF, having provided, for the first time, the means to generate sufficient quantities of substantially pure BDNF for clinical use. The invention also relates to antibodies directed toward BDNF or fragments thereof, having provided a method for generating sufficient immunogen. Further, by permitting a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of BDNF and NGF, the present invention provides for the identification of homologous regions of nucleic acid sequence between BDNF and NGF, thereby defining a BDNF/NGF gene family; the invention provides a method for identifying and isolating additional members of this gene family.

3635359
Derwent Accession: 1995-274920
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Brain derived neurotrophic factor
; NON DENATURED PROTEINS; TREATS PARKINSON'S AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASES
Inventor: Barde, Yves-Alain, Munich, DE
Leibrock, Joachim, Gauting, DE
Lottspeich, Friedrich, Neuried, DE
Edgar, David, Liverpool, GB England
Yancopoulos, George, New York, NY
Thoenen, Hans, Munich, DE
Assignee: Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Foderund der Wissenschaften e.V. (03)
, Martinsfried, DE
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Tarrytown, NY
Planck-Gesell, Max- zur Forderung der Wissenschaften DE
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 29637 53200)
Examiner: Hill, Jr., Robert J. (Art Unit: 182)
Assistant Examiner: Wang, Gian P.
Law Firm: Pennie & Edmonds

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5438121	A	19950801	US 91691612	19910425
CIP	US 5229500	A		US 90570657	19900820
CIP	US 5180820	A		US 89400591	19890830

Disclaimer Date: 20100720

Fulltext Word Count: 43710

Abstract:
The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), as well as BDNF protein produced in quantity using these nucleic acid sequences, as well as fragments and derivatives thereof. In addition, the invention relates to pharmacologic compositions and therapeutic uses of BDNF, having provided, for the first time, the means to generate sufficient quantities of substantially pure BDNF for clinical use. In a specific embodiment, BDNF may be used to promote the survival of substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons and basal forebrain cholinergic neurons, thereby providing a method for treating, respectively, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. The invention also relates to antibodies directed toward BDNF or fragments thereof, having provided a method for generating sufficient immunogen. Further, by permitting a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of BDNF and NGF, the present invention provides for the identification of homologous regions of nucleic acid sequence between BDNF and NGF, thereby defining a

BDNF/NGF gene family; the invention provides a method for identifying and isolating additional members of this gene family.

4/3,AB/20 (Item 20 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3586050
Derwent Accession: 1995-106195
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Polyamines and anti-diarrheal and gastrointestinal anti-spasmodic pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment
Inventor: Bergeron, Jr., Raymond J., Gainesville, FL
Sninsky, Charles A., Gainesville, FL
Assignee: University of Florida (02), Gainesville, FL
Florida, University of (Code: 31139)
Examiner: Raymond, Richard L. (Art Unit: 129)
Assistant Examiner: Lambkin, Deborah
Law Firm: Kerkam, Stowell, Kondracki & Clarke

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5393757	A	19950228	US 9361707	19930517
CIP	Abandoned			US 91870441	19911009
CIP	US 5091576	A		US 88210520	19880623
CIP	Abandoned			US 8766227	19870625
CIP	Abandoned			US 86936835	19861202

Fulltext Word Count: 3824

Abstract:
Anti-diarrheal, anti-secretory, nitric oxide agonist, nitric oxide synthase activating or gastrointestinal anti-spasmodic compounds of the formula:

(chemical structure - see patent image)

wherein: R[sub]1 and R[sub]6 may be the same or different and are H, alkyl or aralkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;
R[sub]2 -R[sub]5 may be the same or different and are H, R[sub]1 or R[sub]6 ;
R[sub]7 is H, alkyl, aryl or aralkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;
m is an integer from 3 to 6, inclusive; and
n is an integer from 3 to 6, inclusive; or IV) a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor. Methods of treatment utilizing the composition are also disclosed.

4/3,AB/21 (Item 21 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3498549
Derwent Accession: 1993-198390
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Pharmaceutical compositions containing rifaximin for treatment of vaginal infections
Inventor: Egidio, Marchi, Casalecchio di Reno, IT
Gabriele, Rotini L., Bologna, IT
Subhash, Desai, Grayslake, IL
Massimo, Grillli, Highland Park, IL
Assignee: Alfa Wassermann S.p.A. (03), Alanno, IT
Alfa Wasserman SpA IT (Code: 25393)

Examiner: Waddell, Frederick E. (Art Unit: 125)
Assistant Examiner: Jordan, Kimberly R.
Law Firm: Bucknam and Archer

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5314904	A	19940524	US 92899421	19920616
Priority				IT 000476 A91BO	19911217

Fulltext Word Count: 4520

Abstract:
Vaginal pharmaceutical compositions administrable through the topical route, particularly in the form of vaginal foams and creams containing a therapeutically effective amount of rifaximin (Common International Denomination) are useful in the treatment of vaginal infections, particularly bacterial vaginosis.

4/3,AB/22 (Item 22 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3418442
Derwent Accession: 1991-148663
Utility
C/ Derivatives of long chain fatty alcohols, their uses, particularly as cytotrophic and cytoprotective molecules, and pharmaceutical compositions containing them
Inventor: Borg, Jacques, Bischheim, FR
Assignee: Medafor (03), Strasbourg, FR
Medafor FR (Code: 31748)
Examiner: Cintins, Marianne M. (Art Unit: 126)
Assistant Examiner: Hydorn, Michael B.
Law Firm: Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5243094	A	19930907	US 91720816	19910711
PCT	WO 9105754		19910502	WO 90FR742	19901015
		371:19910711			
		102e:19910711			
Priority				FR 8913456	19891013
				FR 901771	19900214

Fulltext Word Count: 16310

Abstract:
Derivatives of long-chain fatty alcohols, and methods of obtaining them, are provided, as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing derivatives and their uses, in particular in treating or preventing neuro-degenerative illnesses, conditions linked to skin ageing, the phenomena of thrombosis and atherosclerosis, and immune deficiencies.

4/3,AB/23 (Item 23 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3403234
Derwent Accession: 1991-102083
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Brain derived neurotrophic factor
; PROTEIN FOR TREATING PARKINSON'S AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

Inventor: Barde, Yves-Alain, Graefelfing, DE
Leibrock, Joachim, Pfungstadt, DE
Lottspeich, Friedrich, Neuried, DE
Edgar, David, Liverpool, GB England
Yancopoulos, George, Briarcliff Manor, NY
Thoenen, Hans, Munich, DE
Assignee: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (02), Tarrytown, NY
Max Planck Gesellschaft (03), Martinsried, DE
Planck-Gesell, Max- zur Forderung der Wissenschaften DE
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 29637 53200)
Examiner: Hill, Jr., Robert J. (Art Unit: 182)
Assistant Examiner: Wang, Gian P.
Law Firm: Pennie & Edmonds

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5229500	A	19930720	US 90570657	19900820
CIP	US 5180820	A		US 89400591	19890830

Fulltext Word Count: 40240

Abstract:
The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), as well as BDNF protein produced in quantity using these nucleic acid sequences, as well as fragments and derivatives thereof. In addition, the invention relates to pharmacologic compositions and therapeutic uses of BDNF, having provided, for the first time, the means to generate sufficient quantities of substantially pure BDNF for clinical use. In a specific embodiment, BDNF may be used to promote the survival of substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons and basal forebrain cholinergic neurons, thereby providing a method for treating, respectively, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. The invention also relates to antibodies directed toward BDNF or fragments thereof, having provided a method for generating sufficient immunogen. Further, by permitting a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of BDNF and NGF, the present invention provides for the identification of homologous regions of nucleic acid sequence between BDNF and NGF, thereby defining a BDNF/NGF gene family; the invention provides a method for identifying and isolating additional members of this gene family.

4/3,AB/24 (Item 24 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3349446
Derwent Accession: 1991-102083
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Brain-derived neurotrophic factor
; NUCLEIC ACID SEQUENCE CODE
Inventor: Barde, Yves-Alain, Stiftsbogen 18, Munich 70, DE, D-8000
Leibrock, Joachim, Hangstrasse 32 A, Gauting, DE, D-8035
Lottspeich, Friedrich, Drosselweg 1, Neuried, AT, D-8021
Yancopoulos, George, 100 Haven Ave., Apt. 4A, New York, NY, 10032
Thoenen, Hans, Kraepelinstrasse 4A, Munich 2, DE, D-8000
Assignee: Unassigned
Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (Code: 68000)
Examiner: Lacey, David L. (Art Unit: 182)
Assistant Examiner: Wang, Gian P.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5180820	A	19930119	US 89400591	19890830

Fulltext Word Count: 26302

Abstract:
The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), as well as BDNF protein produced in quantity using these nucleic acid sequences, as well as fragments and derivatives thereof. In addition, the invention relates to pharmacologic compositions and therapeutic uses of BDNF, having provided, for the first time, the ability to generate sufficient quantities of substantially pure BDNF for clinical use. The invention also relates to antibodies directed toward BDNF or fragments thereof, having provided a method for generating sufficient immunogen. Further, by permitting a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of BDNF and NGF, the present invention provides for the identification of homologous regions of nucleic acid sequence between BDNF and NGF, thereby defining a BDNF/NGF gene family; the invention provides a method for identifying an disolating additional members of this gene family.

4/3,AB/25 (Item 25 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3278968
Derwent Accession: 1990-260731
Utility
C/ Method for treating benign prostatic hypertrophy
; ENZYMES
Inventor: Gokcen, Muharrem, Minneapolis, MN
Guy, Terry J., Chaska, MN
Assignee: Immunolytics, Inc. (02), Minneapolis, MN
Immunolytics Inc (Code: 28339)
Examiner: Stone, Jacqueline (Art Unit: 184)
Law Firm: Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 5116615	A	19920526	US 91707628	19910530
Continuation	Abandoned			US 89429966	19891031
CIP	Abandoned			US 89303809	19890127

Fulltext Word Count: 28848

Abstract:
The invention provides a composition and method for treating benign prostatic hypertropy in mammals so as to cause the dissolution and regression of hypertrophied prostatic tissue and thereby provide relief from the obstructive symptoms associated with the disease. The present composition preferably comprises a sterile pyrogen-free solution of the hydrolytic enzymes collagenase and hyaluronidase, a nonionic surfactant, and an antibiotic; all provided, in a pharmaceutically acceptable, buffered, isotonic, aqueous carrier. The present method preferably comprises the direct intraprostatic injection of a safe and therapeutically effective dose of the composition via the transurethral route of administration.

4/3,AB/26 (Item 26 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

3079095
Derwent Accession: 1990-038479
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ N-2,3-butadienyl tri- and tetraaminoalkane derivatives
; TREATING A MALARIAL INFECTION
Inventor: Bey, Philippe, Cincinnati, OH

Stemerick, David M., Cincinnati, OH
Edwards, Michael L., Cincinnati, OH
Bitonti, Alan J., Maineville, OH
Assignee: Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. (02), Cincinnati, OH
Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc (Code: 07107)
Examiner: Hines, Robert V. (Art Unit: 129)
Combined Principal Attorneys: Nesbitt, Stephen L.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4935449	A	19900619	US 88228620	19880804

Fulltext Word Count: 5239

Abstract:
The importance of polyamines in biological systems is discussed as well as the implications of polyamines in the treatment of various diseases. Novel N-substituted-2,3-butadienyl tri- and tetra-aminoalkanes are disclosed as well as their use inthe treatment of diseases and the pharmaceutical compositions.

4/3,AB/27 (Item 27 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

2962064
Derwent Accession: 1989-247816
Utility
EXPIRED
C/ S-alkylated coenzyme A with effect on polyamine acetylase ; ENZYME INHIBITORS
Inventor: Pegg, Anthony E., Hummelstown, PA
Erwin, Bradley G., Hershey, PA
Assignee: Research Corporation (02), New York, NY
RESEARCH CORP (Code: 70917)
Examiner: Griffin, Ronald W. (Art Unit: 183)
Assistant Examiner: Crane, L. Eric
Law Firm: Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 4826968	A	19890502	US 85727508	19850426

Fulltext Word Count: 4582

Abstract:
The present invention relates to the novel compound N-[2-(S-Coenzyme A) acetyl] sym-norspermidine which electively inhibits the enzyme spermidine/spermine N[sup]1 acetyl transferase thereby aberrating the polyamine biosynthesis pathway. The present compound alone or in combination with other agents can be employed in pharmaceutically acceptable compositions and in convenient dosage forms for use in the treatment of neoplastic diseases, diseases caused by parasitic protozoans, diseases involving deranged cell growth or other related diseases.

4/3,AB/28 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00466339
86 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
86 PROTEINES SECRETEES HUMAINES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
ROSEN Craig A,
RUBEN Steven M,
LAFLEUR David W,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
YOUNG Paul,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
Inventor(s):
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
ROSEN Craig A,
RUBEN Steven M,
LAFLEUR David W,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
YOUNG Paul,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9856804 A1 19981217
Application: WO 98US12125 19980611 (PCT/WO US9812125)
Priority Application: US 9749547 19970613; US 9749548 19970613; US 9749549 19970613; US 9749550 19970613; US 9750566 19970613; US 9749606 19970613; US 9749607 19970613; US 9749608 19970613; US 9749609 19970613; US 9749610 19970613; US 9749611 19970613; US 9750901 19970613; US 9752989 19970613; US 9751919 19970708; US 9755984 19970818; US 9758665 19970912; US 9758668 19970912; US 9758669 19970912; US 9758750 19970912; US 9758971 19970912; US 9758972 19970912; US 9758975 19970912; US 9760834 19971002; US 9760841 19971002; US 9760844 19971002; US 9760865 19971002; US 9761059 19971002; US 9761060 19971002
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 112311

English Abstract
The present invention relates to 86 novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne 86 nouvelles proteines secretees humaines et des acides nucleiques isoles contenant les regions codantes des genes codant ces proteines. L'invention concerne egalement des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, des anticorps, et des techniques de recombinaison permettant de produire les proteines secretees humaines. L'invention concerne enfin des methodes therapeutiques et diagnostiques destinees au diagnostic et au traitement de troubles lies a ces nouvelles proteines secretees humaines.

4/3,AB/29 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00464498
207 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
207 PROTEINES SECRETEES HUMAINES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
YOUNG Paul,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
HU Jing-Shan,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
FLORENCE Charles,
FLORENCE Kimberly,
LAFLEUR David W,
NI Jian,
FAN Ping,
WEI Ying-Fei,
FISCHER Carrie L,
SOPPET Daniel R,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
YU Guo-Liang,
FENG Ping,
DILLON Patrick J,
Inventor(s):
YOUNG Paul,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
HU Jing-Shan,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
FLORENCE Charles,
FLORENCE Kimberly,
LAFLEUR David W,
NI Jian,
FAN Ping,
WEI Ying-Fei,
FISCHER Carrie L,
SOPPET Daniel R,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
YU Guo-Liang,
FENG Ping,
DILLON Patrick J,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9854963 A2 19981210
Application: WO 98US11422 19980604 (PCT/WO US9811422)
Priority Application: US 9748915 19970606; US 9748882 19970606; US 9748892 19970606; US 9748901 19970606; US 9748900 19970606; US 9748893 19970606; US 9748964 19970606; US 9748884 19970606; US 9748894 19970606 ; US 9748971 19970606; US 9748885 19970606; US 9749375 19970606; US

9748881 19970606; US 9748880 19970606; US 9748896 19970606; US 9749020 19970606; US 9748876 19970606; US 9748895 19970606; US 9749019 19970606 ; US 9748916 19970606; US 9748970 19970606; US 9748972 19970606; US 9748949 19970606; US 9748974 19970606; US 9748883 19970606; US 9748897 19970606; US 9748898 19970606; US 9749373 19970606; US 9748917 19970606 ; US 9748962 19970606; US 9748878 19970606; US 9749374 19970606; US 9748875 19970606; US 9748899 19970606; US 9748877 19970606; US 9748963 19970606; US 9757651 19970905; US 9757769 19970905; US 9757643 19970905 ; US 9757645 19970905; US 9757668 19970905; US 9757635 19970905; US 9757627 19970905; US 9757667 19970905; US 9757666 19970905; US 9757764 19970905; US 9757644 19970905; US 9757765 19970905; US 9757762 19970905 ; US 9757775 19970905; US 9757634 19970905; US 9757777 19970905; US 9757628 19970905; US 9757776 19970905; US 9757760 19970905; US 9757761 19970905; US 9757771 19970905; US 9757770 19970905; US 9757649 19970905 ; US 9757774 19970905; US 9757648 19970905; US 9757642 19970905; US 9757629 19970905; US 9757778 19970905; US 9757763 19970905; US 9757584 19970905; US 9757654 19970905; US 9757646 19970905; US 9757662 19970905 ; US 9757650 19970905; US 9757661 19970905; US 9757647 19970905; US 9770923 19971218
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 219390

4/3,AB/30 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00463742
32 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
32 PROTEINES SECRETEES PAR L'HOMME
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
CARTER Kenneth C,
DILLON Patrick J,
ENDRESS Gregory A,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
Inventor(s):
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
CARTER Kenneth C,
DILLON Patrick J,
ENDRESS Gregory A,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9854206 A1 19981203
Application: WO 98US10868 19980528 (PCT/WO US9810868)
Priority Application: US 9744039 19970530; US 9748093 19970530; US 9748190 19970530; US 9750935 19970530; US 9748101 19970530; US 9748356 19970530; US 9756250 19970829; US 9756296 19970829; US 9756293 19970829
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 59649

English Abstract
The present invention relates to 32 novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne 32 nouvelles proteines secretees par l'homme, ainsi que des acides nucleiques isoles contenant les regions codantes des genes codant ces proteines. Elle concerne egalement des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, des anticorps et des procedes de recombinaison servant a produire ces proteines. Elle concerne, de plus, des methodes diagnostiques et therapeutiques servant a diagnostiquer et a traiter des maladies apparentees a ces nouvelles proteines.

4/3,AB/31 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00455248
20 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
20 PROTEINES HUMAINES SECRETEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
ROSEN Craig A,
RUBEN Steven M,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
Inventor(s):
ROSEN Craig A,
RUBEN Steven M,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9845712 A2 19981015
Application: WO 98US6801 19980407 (PCT/WO US9806801)
Priority Application: US 9742728 19970408; US 9742754 19970408; US 9742825 19970408; US 9742727 19970408; US 9742726 19970408; US 9748184 19970530; US 9748068 19970530; US 9748070 19970530
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 46020

English Abstract
The present invention relates to 20 human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these human secreted proteins.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne 20 proteines humaines secretees ainsi que les acides nucleiques isoles renfermant les zones de codage des genes codant lesdites proteines. L'invention concerne aussi des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, des anticorps et des procedes de recombinaison visant a produire

les proteines humaines secretees en question. L'invention concerne enfin des procedes diagnostiques et therapeutiques utiles pour le diagnostic et le traitement des maladies liees a ces proteines.

4/3,AB/32 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00452274
87 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
87 PROTEINES HUMAINES SECRETEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
YOUNG Paul,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
DUAN Roxanne,
HU Jing-Shan,
FLORENCE Kimberly A,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
LAFLEUR David W,
NI Jian,
Inventor(s):
YOUNG Paul,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
DUAN Roxanne,
HU Jing-Shan,
FLORENCE Kimberly A,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
LAFLEUR David W,
NI Jian,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9842738 A1 19981001
Application: WO 98US5311 19980319 (PCT/WO US9805311)
Priority Application: US 9741281 19970321; US 9741276 19970321; US 9742344 19970321; US 9741277 19970321; US 9748355 19970530; US 9748096 19970530; US 9748351 19970530; US 9748154 19970530; US 9748160 19970530 ; US 9748069 19970530; US 9748131 19970530; US 9748186 19970530; US 9748095 19970530; US 9748187 19970530; US 9748099 19970530; US 9750937 19970530; US 9748352 19970530; US 9748135 19970530; US 9748188 19970530 ; US 9748094 19970530; US 9748350 19970530; US 9754804 19970805; US 9756370 19970819; US 9760862 19971002
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 112177

English Abstract
The present invention relates to 87 novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells,

antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne 87 nouvelles proteines humaines secretees, ainsi que les acides nucleiques isoles contenant les regions codant les genes qui codent lesdites proteines. Cette invention concerne egalement des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, des anticorps, et des procedes de production par recombinaison de proteines humaines secretees. Cette invention concerne enfin des methodes diagnostiques et therapeutiques permettant de diagnostiquer et de traiter les troubles lies a ces nouvelles proteines humaines secretees.

4/3,AB/33 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00450019

28 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS

28 PROTEINES SECRETEES PAR L'HOMME

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
FISCHER Carrie L,
LI Haodong,
SOPPET Daniel R,
GENTZ Reiner L,
WEI Ying Fei,
MOORE Paul A,
YOUNG Paul E,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,

Inventor(s):

RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
FISCHER Carrie L,
LI Haodong,
SOPPET Daniel R,
GENTZ Reiner L,
WEI Ying Fei,
MOORE Paul A,
YOUNG Paul E,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9840483 A2 19980917
Application: WO 98US4858 19980312 (PCT/WO US9804858)
Priority Application: US 9740762 19970314; US 9740710 19970314; US 9750934 19970530; US 9748100 19970530; US 9748357 19970530; US 9748189 19970530; US 9748970 19970606; US 9757765 19970905; US 9768368 19971219

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 64295

English Abstract

The present invention relates to 28 human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne 28 proteines secretees par l'homme ainsi que des acides nucleiques qui ont ete isoles et contiennent les regions de codage des genes codant pour de telles proteines. L'invention concerne egalement des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, des anticorps, et des procedes permettant, par recombinaison, de produire des proteines secretees par l'homme. L'invention concerne enfin des procedes de diagnostic et des therapies permettant de diagnostiquer et de traiter des troubles lies aux proteines secretees par l'homme de la presente invention.

00448984
186 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
186 NOUVELLES PROTEINES SECRETEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
FISCHER Carrie L,
SOPPET Daniel R,
CARTER Kenneth C,
BEDNARIK Daniel P,
ENDRESS Gregory A,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
YOUNG Paul E,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
DUAN Roxanne,
HU Jing-Shan,
FLORENCE Kimberly A,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
LAFLEUR David W,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
Inventor(s):
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
FISCHER Carrie L,
SOPPET Daniel R,
CARTER Kenneth C,
BEDNARIK Daniel P,
ENDRESS Gregory A,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
YOUNG Paul E,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
DUAN Roxanne,

HU Jing-Shan,
FLORENCE Kimberly A,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
LAFLEUR David W,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9839448 A2 19980911
Application: WO 98US4493 19980306 (PCT/WO US9804493)
Priority Application: US 9740162 19970307; US 9740333 19970307; US 9738621 19970307; US 9740161 19970307; US 9740626 19970307; US 9740334 19970307; US 9740336 19970307; US 9740163 19970307; US 9743580 19970411; US 9743568 19970411; US 9743314 19970411; US 9743569 19970411; US 9743311 19970411; US 9743671 19970411; US 9743674 19970411; US 9743669 19970411; US 9743312 19970411; US 9743313 19970411; US 9743672 19970411; US 9743315 19970411; US 9743578 19970411; US 9743576 19970411; US 9743670 19970411; US 9747600 19970523; US 9747615 19970523; US 9747597 19970523; US 9747502 19970523; US 9747633 19970523; US 9747583 19970523; US 9747617 19970523; US 9747618 19970523; US 9747503 19970523; US 9747592 19970523; US 9747581 19970523; US 9747584 19970523; US 9747500 19970523; US 9747587 19970523; US 9747492 19970523; US 9747598 19970523; US 9747613 19970523; US 9747582 19970523; US 9747596 19970523; US 9747612 19970523; US 9747632 19970523; US 9747601 19970523; US 9747595 19970523; US 9747599 19970523; US 9747588 19970523; US 9747585 19970523; US 9747586 19970523; US 9747590 19970523; US 9747594 19970523; US 9747589 19970523; US 9747593 19970523; US 9747614 19970523; US 9747501 19970523; US 9748974 19970606; US 9748964 19970606; US 9749610 19970613; US 9751926 19970708; US 9752874 19970716; US 9755724 19970818; US 9756886 19970822; US 9756889 19970822; US 9756893 19970822; US 9756630 19970822; US 9756878 19970822; US 9756662 19970822; US 9756872 19970822; US 9756637 19970822; US 9756903 19970822; US 9756888 19970822; US 9756879 19970822; US 9756880 19970822; US 9756894 19970822; US 9756911 19970822; US 9756636 19970822; US 9756874 19970822; US 9756910 19970822; US 9756864 19970822; US 9756631 19970822; US 9756845 19970822; US 9756892 19970822; US 9756632 19970822; US 9756664 19970822; US 9756876 19970822; US 9756881 19970822; US 9756909 19970822; US 9756875 19970822; US 9756862 19970822; US 9756887 19970822; US 9756908 19970822; US 9756884 19970822; US 9756877 19970822; US 9756882 19970822; US 9757761 19970905; US 9757650 19970905; US 9757669 19970905; US 9758785 19970912; US 9761060 19971002
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 200730

English Abstract
The present invention relates to 186 novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne 186 nouvelles proteines humaines secretees, ainsi que les acides nucleiques isoles renfermant les regions codantes des genes codant ces proteines. L'invention concerne egalement des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, et des anticorps, ainsi que des procedes de recombinaison permettant de produire lesdites proteines

humaines secretees. L'invention concerne enfin des methodes diagnostique et therapeutique utiles au diagnostic et au traitement des troubles lies a ces nouvelles proteines humaines secretees.

4/3,AB/35 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00448982
70 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS
70 PROTEINES HUMAINES SECRETEES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
FISCHER Carrie L,
SOPPET Daniel R,
CARTER Kenneth C,
BEDNARIK Daniel P,
ENDRESS Gregory A,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
YOUNG Paul E,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
DUAN Roxanne,
HU Jing-Shan,
FLORENCE Kimberley A,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
LAFLEUR David W,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
Inventor(s):
RUBEN Steven M,
ROSEN Craig A,
FISCHER Carrie L,
SOPPET Daniel R,
CARTER Kenneth C,
BEDNARIK Daniel P,
ENDRESS Gregory A,
YU Guo-Liang,
NI Jian,
FENG Ping,
YOUNG Paul E,
GREENE John M,
FERRIE Ann M,
DUAN Roxanne,
HU Jing-Shan,
FLORENCE Kimberley A,
OLSEN Henrik S,
EBNER Reinhard,
BREWER Laurie A,
MOORE Paul A,
SHI Yanggu,
LAFLEUR David W,
LI Yi,
ZENG Zhizhen,
KYAW Hla,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9839446 A2 19980911
Application: WO 98US4482 19980306 (PCT/WO US9804482)
Priority Application: US 9740162 19970307; US 9740333 19970307; US

9738621 19970307; US 9740161 19970307; US 9740626 19970307; US 9740334 19970307; US 9740336 19970307; US 9740163 19970307; US 9743580 19970411 ; US 9743568 19970411; US 9743314 19970411; US 9743569 19970411; US 9743311 19970411; US 9743671 19970411; US 9743674 19970411; US 9743669 19970411; US 9743312 19970411; US 9743313 19970411; US 9743672 19970411 ; US 9743315 19970411; US 9743578 19970411; US 9743576 19970411; US 9743670 19970411; US 9747598 19970523; US 9747632 19970523; US 9747503 19970523; US 9747613 19970523; US 9747600 19970523; US 9747615 19970523 ; US 9747583 19970523; US 9747617 19970523; US 9747502 19970523; US 9747592 19970523; US 9747581 19970523; US 9747584 19970523; US 9747500 19970523; US 9747587 19970523; US 9747492 19970523; US 9747597 19970523 ; US 9747618 19970523; US 9747582 19970523; US 9747596 19970523; US 9747612 19970523; US 9747633 19970523; US 9747601 19970523; US 9747595 19970523; US 9747599 19970523; US 9747588 19970523; US 9747585 19970523 ; US 9747586 19970523; US 9747590 19970523; US 9747594 19970523; US 9747589 19970523; US 9747593 19970523; US 9747614 19970523; US 9747501 19970523; US 9748964 19970606; US 9748974 19970606; US 9756886 19970822 ; US 9756877 19970822; US 9756889 19970822; US 9756893 19970822; US 9756630 19970822; US 9756878 19970822; US 9756662 19970822; US 9756872 19970822; US 9756882 19970822; US 9756637 19970822; US 9756903 19970822 ; US 9756888 19970822; US 9756879 19970822; US 9756880 19970822; US 9756894 19970822; US 9756911 19970822; US 9756636 19970822; US 9756874 19970822; US 9756910 19970822; US 9756864 19970822; US 9756631 19970822 ; US 9756845 19970822; US 9756892 19970822; US 9756632 19970822; US 9756664 19970822; US 9756876 19970822; US 9756881 19970822; US 9756909 19970822; US 9756875 19970822; US 9756862 19970822; US 9756887 19970822 ; US 9756908 19970822; US 9756884 19970822; US 9757761 19970905; US 9757650 19970905

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 111113

English Abstract

The present invention relates to 70 novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne 70 nouvelles proteines humaines secretees, ainsi que les acides nucleiques isoles renfermant les regions codantes des genes codant ces proteines. L'invention concerne egalement des vecteurs, des cellules hotes, et des anticorps, ainsi que des procedes de recombinaison permettant de produire lesdites proteines humaines secretees. L'invention concerne enfin des methodes diagnostique et therapeutique utiles au diagnostic et au traitement des troubles lies a ces nouvelles proteines humaines secretees.

4/3,AB/36 (Item 9 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00440070

METHOD FOR SYNTHESIS OF RHIZOFERRIN

PROCEDE DE SYNTHESE DE LA RHIZOFERRINE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA RESEARCH FOUNDATION INC,

Inventor(s):

BERGERON Raymond J Jr,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9830534 A1 19980716
Application: WO 98US15 19980108 (PCT/WO US9800015)
Priority Application: US 97783306 19970110
Designated States: AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE GH HU IL IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA UZ VN YU GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 5316

English Abstract
A method of synthesizing rhizoferrin and analogues thereof comprising acylating a protected polyamine with a citric acid diester; hydrolyzing the resulting amide to produce an N-protected rhizoferrin or analogue thereof; and deprotecting the intermediate to produce rhizoferrin or the analogue thereof.

French Abstract
Ce procede de synthese de la rhizoferrine et d'analogues de celle-ci comprend les etapes consistant a acyler une polyamine protegee, au moyen d'un diester d'acide citrique, puis a hydrolyser l'amide resultant afin d'obtenir une rhizoferrine N-protegee ou un analogue de celle-ci, et enfin a deproteger celle-ci ou son analogue, afin d'obtenir une rhizoferrine ou son analogue.

4/3,AB/37 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00428475
NOVEL HUMAN SPERMIDINE/SPERMINE N1-ACETYLTRANSFERASE
SPERMIDINE/SPERMINE N1-ACETYL TRANSFERASE D'ORIGINE HUMAINE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
INCYTE PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
HILLMAN Jennifer L,
Inventor(s):
HILLMAN Jennifer L,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9818938 A1 19980507
Application: WO 97US18997 19971009 (PCT/WO US9718997)
Priority Application: US 96742009 19961030
Designated States: AT AU BR CA CH CN DE DK ES FI GB IL JP KR MX NO NZ RU SE SG US GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 18331

English Abstract
The present invention provides a human spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase (S-ACTR) and polynucleotides which identify and encode S-ACTR. The invention also provides genetically engineered expression vectors and host cells comprising the nucleic acid sequences encoding S-ACTR and a method for producing S-ACTR. The invention also provides for use of S-ACTR and agonists, antibodies, or antagonists specifically binding S-ACTR, in the prevention and treatment of cancers. Additionally, the invention provides for the use of antisense molecules to polynucleotides encoding S-ACTR for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression of S-ACTR. The invention also provides diagnostic assays which utilize the polynucleotide, or fragments or the complement thereof, or antibodies specifically binding S-ACTR.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne une spermidine/spermine n1-acetyl transferase d'origine humaine (S-ACTR) et des polynucleotides identifiant et codant pour cette S-ACTR. L'invention concerne egalement, non seulement des vecteurs d'expression et des cellules obtenus par genie genetique et comprenant les sequences d'acide nucleique codant pour la

S-ACTR, mais aussi un procede de production de la S-ACTR. L'invention concerne aussi, pour la prevention et le traitement de cancers, l'utilisation de la S-ACTR, d'antagonistes, d'anticorps ou d'antagonistes se liant specifiquement a la S-ACTR. L'invention concerne en outre l'utilisation de molecules antisens de polynucleotides codant pour la S-ACTR et convenant au traitement d'affections liees a l'expression de la S-ACTR. L'invention concerne enfin des essais diagnostics mettant en oeuvre le polynucleotide, certains de ses fragments ou son complement, ou des anticorps se liant specifiquement a la S-ACTR.

4/3,AB/38 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00422578
DFMO FOR THE TREATMENT OR PREVENTION OF CERVICAL INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
ALPHA-DIFLUOROMETHYLORNITHINE (DFMO) POUR TRAITER OU PREVENIR LA NEOPLASIE INTRA-EPITHELIALE DU COL UTERIN
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BOARD OF REGENTS THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM,
FOLLEN-MITCHELL Michele,
LOTAN Reuben,
LI Yang,
Inventor(s):
FOLLEN-MITCHELL Michele,
LOTAN Reuben,
LI Yang,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9813039 A1 19980402
Application: WO 97US17156 19970924 (PCT/WO US9717156)
Priority Application: US 96719913 19960925; US 96777773 19961230
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 18048

English Abstract
Methods for treating, preventing, controlling the growth of and/or reducing the risk of developing cervical cancer, particularly in patients with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia are provided employing pharmaceutically acceptable preparations of DFMO. Methods for treating a patient having cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, which methods comprise administering DFMO alone or in combination with a cytotoxic or cytostatic agent, are also provided.

French Abstract
Procedes pour traiter, prevenir et controler le developpement du cancer du col uterin et/ou reduire le risque du developpement de cette maladie, en particulier chez les personnes qui souffrent de neoplasie intra-epitheliale du col uterin, au moyen de preparations pharmaceutiquement acceptables de DFMO. On decrit aussi des procedes pour le traitement d'une personne souffrant de la neoplasie susmentionnee, par administration de DFMO simple ou en combinaison avec un agent cytotoxique ou cytostatique.

4/3,AB/39 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00420326
PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF IMMUNE DISORDERS
THERAPIE A BUT IMMUNITAIRE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PRENDERGAST Patrick T,
Inventor(s):

PRENDERGAST Patrick T,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9810787 A2 19980319
Application: WO 97IB1086 19970910 (PCT/WO IB9701086)
Priority Application: US 9625180 19960911
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 20558

English Abstract

Herein is described a specific amino acid sequence which exhibits specific Ion (bridge) pair arrays enclosed on at least one side by non polar hydrophobic transmembrane segments, as a mechanism used by many infectious agents and a number of cytokine inhibitory factors, such as Interleukin 10 and Prolactin Inhibitory factor and alfa-fetoprotein, to not only undermine the hosts immune defences but to also allow for the infection of target lymphoid tissue. It has been demonstrated that certain vaccines, when inoculated into a host, produced a range of neutralising antibodies but failed to prevent infection when that host is later challenged with live infectious organism. This present patent illustrates that when such vaccine inoculation is coupled with passive immunisation with mono or polyclonal antibodies to these specific amino acid sequences as specified herein that the host is then capable of overcoming the infectious challenge. Herein is described the therapeutic use of mono or polyclonal antibodies to these said specific sequences as a treatment for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and other disease states that persist due to the presence of a cytokine inhibitory factor of viral, fungal, bacterial or host origin such as Chronic Fatique Syndrome where Interleukin 10 mimic molecules are responsible for a multitude of disease symptoms identified as indicative of Myalgic Encephalitis. Herein is described the therapeutic use of mono or polyclonal antibodies to these specific amino acid sequences as a combination therapy with vaccines and anti-viral agents to prevent side effects from certain immune modulation and anti-viral agents (e.g. DHEA and IL-12) which cause enhanced production of Interleukin 10 or AFP mimic molecules during therapy. Also herein is described the therapeutic use of these specific sequences either isolated from the organism source or produced by direct synthesis or recombinant protein synthesis. These peptides when administered to a patient suffering from an auto-immune disease, such as Multiple Sclerosis (MS), Lupus (systemic Lupus erythematoses) or diabetes or rheumatoid arthritis as limited examples or to transplant organ recipients, will allow the patient's immune state to be shifted to a Th2 antibody dependent immune response and curtail the Th1 (T cell dependent) immune attack which is evident in such immune malfunctions as MS and graft versus host disease. Certain dermatological conditions which are today treated by the use of corticosteroid creams and ointment may also be successfully treated by replacing the corticosteroid with these mimic immunosuppressive AFP/Interleukin 10 sequences outlined in this patent.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une sequence d'acides amines presentant des groupes de paires d'ions specifiques (ponts) ceints au moins d'un cote par des segments transmembranaires hydrophobes non polaires, en tant que mecanisme utilise par de nombreux agents infectieux et plusieurs facteurs d'inhibition de la cytokine, tels que l'interleukine 10, le facteur d'inhibition de la prolactine et l'alpha-foeto-proteine. Ladite sequence n'est pas seulement utilisee pour amoindrir les defenses immunitaires des hotes mais egalement pour permettre l'infection de tissus lymphoides cibles. Il a ete prouve que certains vaccins, lorsqu'ils sont inocules a un hote, produisent un certaine gamme d'anticorps neutralisants mais n'empechent pas l'infection lorsque cet hote est ensuite expose a un organisme infectieux vivant. Dans la therapie de l'invention, lorsque l'inoculation de ce type de vaccin est combinee a une immunisation

passive au moyen d'anticorps mono ou polyclonaux diriges contre lesdites sequences d'acides amines, l'hote est capable de surmonter l'agression infectieuse. L'invention se rapporte a l'utilisation therapeutique d'anticorps mono ou polyclonaux diriges contre lesdites sequences specifiques, comme traitement du syndrome d'immunodeficience acquise (SIDA) et d'autres etats pathologiques qui persistent en raison de la presence d'un facteur d'inhibition de la cytokine d'origine virale, bacterienne ou provenant de l'hote, tel que le syndrome de fatigue chronique dans lequel les molecules d'imitation de l'interleukine 10 sont responsables d'une multitudes de symptomes identifies comme indicateurs de l'encephalomyelite. L'invention se rapporte a l'utilisation therapeutique d'anticorps mono ou polyclonaux diriges contre ces sequences d'acides amines specifiques, sous forme de therapie associee au moyen de vaccins et d'agents antiviraux pour la prevention des effets secondaires de certains agents de modulation des defenses immunitaires et antiviraux (ex: DHEA et IL-12) qui provoquent la production accrue de molecules d'imitation de l'interleukine 10 ou de l'alpha-foetoproteine pendant la therapie. L'invention se rapporte encore a l'utilisation therapeutique de ces sequences specifiques, soit isolees de la source de l'organisme source, soit produites par synthese directe ou synthese de proteines recombinaison. Ces peptides, lorsqu'ils sont administres a un patient souffrant d'une maladie auto-immune, tels que, entre autres, la sclerose en plaques, le lupus erythemateux (lupus erythemateux systemique), le diabete ou la polyarthrite rhumatoide ou a des receveurs de transplant, permettent de modifier l'etat immunitaire du patient de sorte que soit produite une reponse immunitaire dependante de l'anticorps Th2 et que soit inhibee l'attaque immunitaire de Th1 (dependant des lymphocytes) qui se manifeste dans ces types de deficiences immunitaires, telles que la sclerose en plaques et la reaction du greffon contre l'hote. Certaines affections dermatologiques qui sont aujourd'hui traitees au moyen de cremes et d'onguents corticosteroides peuvent etre egalement traitees avec succes par le remplacement des corticosteroides par ces sequences immunosuppressives d'imitation de l'interleukine 10 et de l'alpha-foet+/-E+/-oteine de l'invention.

4/3,AB/40 (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00419597
HUMAN CNS CELL LINES AND METHODS OF USE THEREFOR
LIGNEES CELLULAIRES DU SYSTEME NERVEUX CENTRAL HUMAIN ET PROCEDES D'UTILISATION DE CES DERNIERES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SIGNAL PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
Inventor(s):
SAH Dinah W Y,
GAGE Fred H,
RAY Jasodhara,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9810058 A1 19980312
Application: WO 97US15442 19970902 (PCT/WO US9715442)
Priority Application: US 96711628 19960903
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 14935

English Abstract
Conditionally-immortalized human CNS progenitor cell lines are provided. Such cell lines, which may be clonal, may be used to generate neurons and/or astrocytes. Such cell lines and/or differentiated cells may be used for the development of therapeutic agents to prevent and treat a variety of CNS-related diseases. Such cell lines and/or differentiated cells may also be used in assays and for the general study of CNS cell development, death and abnormalities.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne des lignees cellulaires souches du systeme nerveux central humain immortalisees de maniere conditionnelle. De telles lignees cellulaires, qui peuvent etre clonales, peuvent etre utilisees pour generer des neurones et/ou des astrocytes. De telles lignees cellulaires et/ou des cellules differenciees peuvent etre utilisees pour developper des agents therapeutiques destines a la prevention et au traitement de plusieurs affections liees au systeme nerveux central. De telles lignees cellulaires et/ou des cellules differenciees peuvent egalement etre utilisees dans des dosages et generalement pour etudier le developpement, la mort et des anomalies de cellules du systeme nerveux central.

4/3,AB/41 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00418081
COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF MYCOBACTERIAL INFECTIONS
COMPOSES ET PROCEDES DESTINES AU TRAITEMENT ET AU DIAGNOSTIC D'INFECTIONS MYCOBACTERIENNES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
GENESIS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED,
Inventor(s):
TAN Paul,
HIYAMA Jun,
VISSER Elizabeth S,
SKINNER Margot A,
SCOTT Linda M,
PRESTIDGE Ross L,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9808542 A2 19980305
Application: WO 97NZ105 19970828 (PCT/WO NZ9700105)
Priority Application: US 96705347 19960829; US 97873970 19970612
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 42084

English Abstract
The present invention provides polypeptides comprising an immunogenic portion of a M. vaccae protein and DNA molecules encoding such polypeptides, together with methods for their use in the diagnosis and treatment of mycobacterial infection. Methods for enhancing the immune response to an antigen including administration of M. vaccae culture filtrate or delipidated M. vaccae cells are also provided.

French Abstract
Cette invention concerne des polypeptides qui comprennent une portion immunogene d'une proteine M. vaccae, ainsi que des molecules d'ADN qui codent ces polypeptides. Cette invention concerne egalement des procedes d'utilisation de ces elements dans le diagnostic et le traitement d'infections mycobacteriennes. Cette invention concerne enfin des procedes permettant d'accroitre la reponse immune vers un antigene, lesquels consistent a administrer un filtrat de culture de M. vaccae ou des cellules de M. vaccae delipidees.

4/3,AB/42 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00403706
REGULATION OF GENE EXPRESSION
REGULATION DE L'EXPRESSION GENETIQUE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:

YALE UNIVERSITY,
PEYMAN John A,
Inventor(s):
PEYMAN John A,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9744450 A1 19971127
Application: WO 97US9459 19970521 (PCT/WO US9709459)
Priority Application: US 96646789 19960521
Designated States: AU CA JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 48392

English Abstract
The present invention relates to utrons, RNA molecules which contain promoter regulatory motif(s) and DNA analogs thereof and DNA molecules that can be transcribed to produce the foregoing. In particular, the invention provides gene promoter suppressing nucleic acids which suppress transcription from a promoter of interest. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides the TSU gene, nucleotide sequences of the TSU gene and RNA, as well as fragments, homologs and derivatives thereof. Methods of isolating TSU genes are also provided. Therapeutic and diagnostic methods and pharmaceutical compositions are also provided. In particular, the invention relates to methods for cell replacement therapy, gene therapy or organ transplantation wherein TSU nucleic acids suppress MHC class I and II gene expression, thus preventing immuno-rejection of non-autologous cells or organs. The invention also provides methods for treatment of diseases or disorders by suppression of MHC class I, MHC class II, ICAM-1, B7-1, B7-2, and/or Fc'gamma'R expression by provision of TSU function.

French Abstract
La presente invention se rapporte a des utrons (acides nucleiques de la region 3' non traduite "3'-UnTranslated Region" d'un ARNm), a des molecules d'ARN qui contiennent un (ou des) motif (s) de regulation des promoteurs et a des analogues d'ADN de ces molecules ainsi qu'a des molecules d'ADN susceptibles de subir une transcription dans le but de produire les molecules precedentes. L'invention se rapporte en particulier a des acides nucleiques suppresseurs des promoteurs de genes, qui suppriment la transcription a partir d'un promoteur selectionne. Selon une realisation preferee, l'invention se rapporte au gene contenant l'acide nucleique TSU (gene TSU), a des sequences nucleotidiques du gene TSU et a l'ARN, ainsi qu'a des fragments, homologues et derives de ces sequences. L'invention se rapporte egalement a des procedes permettant d'isoler des genes TSU, a des procedes therapeutiques et diagnostiques ainsi qu'a des compositions pharmaceutiques. Elle se rapporte particulierement a des procedes de therapie par substitution de cellules, a la therapie genique ou aux transplantations d'organes dans lesquelles les acides nucleiques TSU suppriment l'expression des genes du CMH de classe I ou II, ce qui permet d'eviter les rejets immunologiques de cellules ou d'organes non autologues. L'invention concerne egalement des procedes de traitement de maladies ou de troubles par suppression de l'expression du CMH de classe I, du CMH de classe II, de l'ICAM-1, du B7-1, du B7-2 et/ou du Fc'gamma'R par apport de la fonction TSU.

4/3,AB/43 (Item 16 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00402559
NOVEL COMPOUNDS
NOUVEAUX COMPOSES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION,
SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC,
BLACK Michael Terrance,
HODGSON John Edward,
KNOWLES David Justin Charles,

NICHOLAS Richard Oakley,
STODOLA Robert King,
Inventor(s):
BLACK Michael Terrance,
HODGSON John Edward,
KNOWLES David Justin Charles,
NICHOLAS Richard Oakley,
STODOLA Robert King,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9743303 A1 19971120
Application: WO 97US7950 19970514 (PCT/WO US9707950)
Priority Application: US 9617670 19960514
Designated States: JP US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 114167

English Abstract
This invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides, polypeptides encoded by such polynucleotides, the uses of such polynucleotides and polypeptides, as well as the production of such polynucleotides and polypeptides and recombinant host cells transformed with the polynucleotides. This invention also relates to inhibiting the biosynthesis or action of such polynucleotides or polypeptides and to the use of such inhibitors in therapy.

French Abstract
Polynucleotides nouvellement identifies, polypeptides codes par ces polynucleotides, utilisation de ces polynucleotides et polypeptides, et production de ces polynucleotides et polypeptides et des cellules hotes de recombinaison transformees par ces polynucleotides. L'invention concerne egalement l'inhibition de la biosynthese ou de l'action de ces polynucleotides ou polypeptides ainsi que l'utilisation de ces inhibiteurs en therapie.

4/3,AB/44 (Item 17 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00399958
CROSS-LINKED PROTEIN GELS AND METHODS OF MAKING THEM
GELS DE PROTEINES RETICULEES ET LEURS PROCEDES DE FABRICATION
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ZYMOGENETICS INC,
Inventor(s):
BISHOP Paul D,
LASSER Gerald,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9740701 A1 19971106
Application: WO 97US6605 19970423 (PCT/WO US9706605)
Priority Application: US 96641463 19960501
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 8604

English Abstract
Enzymatically cross-linked protein gels and methods for preparing them are disclosed. The methods comprise adding a transglutaminase, such as factor XIII, to a composition of a temperature-sensitive gel-forming protein, such as gelatin or collagen, and incubating the composition and transglutaminase under gel-forming conditions. The resulting gels have superior strength and thermal stability, and can be used within a variety of medical and industrial applications.

French Abstract

Gels de proteines reticulees par action enzymatique et leurs procedes de fabrication. Les procedes consistent a ajouter une transglutaminase telle que le facteur XIII a une composition formee par une proteine thermosensible et gelifiante telle que la gelatine ou le collagene, et a incuber la composition et la transglutaminase dans des conditions favorisant la formation de gels. Les gels qui en resultent possedent une resistance et une stabilite thermique accrues et peuvent avoir de nombreuses applications medicales ou industrielles.

4/3,AB/45 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00393165
LYTIC PEPTIDES
PEPTIDES LYTIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION,
RIVETT Donald Edward,
HUDSON Peter John,
WERKMEISTER Jerome Anthony,
Inventor(s):
RIVETT Donald Edward,
HUDSON Peter John,
WERKMEISTER Jerome Anthony,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9733908 A1 19970918
Application: WO 97AU160 19970313 (PCT/WO AU9700160)
Priority Application: AU 968614 19960313
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 13129

English Abstract
The invention provides a peptide with lytic activity, having an amphipathic 'alpha'-helix of sufficient length and character to allow the peptide to function lytically, wherein the N-terminal and/or C-terminal of said peptide comprises one or more moieties which result in an increased positive charge compared to the charge of a peptide of identical amino acid sequence and structure but not comprising said moiety. Methods of activation to provide activity and for inactivation of lytic activity, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods of treatment are described.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un peptide a activite lytique, ayant une helice 'alpha' amphiphatique d'une longueur suffisante et d'une nature appropriee, pour permettre au peptide d'avoir une activite lytique. L'extremite N-terminale et/ou l'extremite C-terminale de ce peptide comprend un ou plusieurs groupes qui produisent une augmentation de la charge positive du peptide par rapport a la charge du peptide ayant la meme sequence d'aminoacides et la meme structure, mais ne comprenant pas ce ou ces groupes. L'invention concerne, egalement, des procedes d'activation et d'inactivation de la fonction lytique, des compositions pharmaceutiques et des methodes de traitement.

4/3,AB/46 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00382704
N-ACYLAMINOALKYLHYDRAZINECARBOXIMIDAMIDES
N-ACYLAMINOALKYLHYDRAZINECARBOXIMIDAMIDES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ALTEON INC,
Inventor(s):
ULRICH Peter C,
WAGLE Dilip R,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9723447 A1 19970703
Application: WO 96US20810 19961226 (PCT/WO US9620810)
Priority Application: US 959220 19951226; US 96618407 19960319; US 96771959 19961223
Designated States: AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE HU IL IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 8884

English Abstract
The present invention relates to compositions and methods for inhibiting nonenzymatic cross-linking (protein aging) using compounds of formula (I), wherein alk is a straight or branched chain alkylene group containing from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, and R is a lower alkyl group containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and their biologically or pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts. Accordingly, a composition is disclosed which comprises these N-acylaminoalkylhydrazinecarboximidamides, which are capable of inhibiting the formation of advanced glycosylation endproducts of target proteins. The method comprises contacting the target protein with the composition. Both industrial and therapeutic applications for the invention are envisioned, as food spoilage and animal protein aging can be treated.

French Abstract
Compositions et procedes permettant d'inhiber la reticulation non enzymatique (le vieillissement des proteines) a l'aide de composes de formule (I). Dans cette formule alk represente un groupe alkylene a chaine lineaire ou ramifiee contenant de 2 a 8 atomes de carbone et R represente un groupe alkyle inferieur contenant de 1 a 6 atomes de carbone; ainsi que leurs sels d'addition acide biologiquement ou pharmaceutiquement acceptables. On decrit donc une composition qui contient ces N-acylaminoalkylhydrazinecarboximidamides et permet d'inhiber la formation de produits terminaux de glycosylation avancee de proteines cibles. Le procede consiste a mettre en contact la proteine cible avec la composition. Des applications aussi bien industrielles que therapeutiques sont envisagees pour cette invention, cette derniere permettant de traiter le vieillissement proteinique des animaux et d'empecher la deterioration des denrees alimentaires.

4/3,AB/47 (Item 20 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00371222
TRUNCATED GLIAL CELL LINE-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR
FACTEUR NEUROTROPHIQUE DERIVANT DE LIGNEES DE CELLULES TRONQUEES DE GLIAL
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
AMGEN INC,
Inventor(s):
HU Shaw-Fen Sylvia,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9711964 A1 19970403
Application: WO 96US14915 19960916 (PCT/WO US9614915)
Priority Application: US 95535681 19950928
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 29000

English Abstract
Disclosed are novel proteins, referred to as truncated glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (truncated GDNF) proteins, that promote dopamine uptake by dopaminergic cells and promote the survival of nerve cells. Also disclosed are processes for obtaining the truncated GDNF proteins by recombinant genetic engineering techniques.

French Abstract
L'invention porte sur de nouvelles proteines dites "GDNT tronquees" (facteur neurotrophique derivant de lignees de cellules tronquees de glial) favorisant l'absorption de la dopamine par les cellules dopaminergiques et la survie des cellules nerveuses. Elle porte en outre sur le processus d'obtention desdites proteines a l'aide de techniques de recombinaison faisant appel au genie genetique.

4/3,AB/48 (Item 21 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00363683
ANTI-FUNGAL PEPTIDES
PEPTIDES ANTIFONGIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
XOMA CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
LITTLE Roger G II,
LIM Edward,
FADEM Mitchell B,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9704008 A1 19970206
Application: WO 96US3845 19960321 (PCT/WO US9603845)
Priority Application: US 95504841 19950720
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 46849
English Abstract
The present invention relates generally to anti-fungal peptides derived from or based on Domain III (amino acids 142-169) of bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI) and in vivo or in vitro uses of such peptides.

French Abstract
Cette invention qui traite, d'une maniere generale, de peptides antifongiques, derives ou s'articulant autour du Domaine III (acides amines 142-169) d'une proteine bactericide/renforcateur de permeabilite (BPI), concerne egalement des applications in vivo et in vitro de ces peptides.

4/3,AB/49 (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00358409
MACROPHAGE DERIVED CHEMOKINE AND CHEMOKINE ANALOGS
CHEMOKINE ET ANALOGUES DE CHEMOKINE DERIVES DE MACROPHAGES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ICOS CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
GODISKA Ronald,
GRAY Patrick W,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9640923 A1 19961219
  Application: WO 96US10114 19960607 (PCT/WO US9610114)
  Priority Application: US 95479620 19950607; US 95558658 19951116
Designated States: AU BR CA CN CZ FI HU IL JP MX NO PL RU SK AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 24465

English Abstract
The present invention provides purified and isolated polynucleotide sequences encoding a novel human macrophage-derived C-C chemokine designated MDC, and polypeptide analogs thereof. Also provided are materials and methods for the recombinant production of thechemokine, and purified and isolated chemokine protein, and polypeptide analogs thereof.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne des sequences de polynucleotides purifiees et isolees encodant une nouvelle chemokine C-C humaine derivee de macrophages et appelee MDC. L'invention concerne aussi des analogues polypeptidiques de celle-ci. L'invention concerne egalement des materiels et des procedes permettant la production par recombinaison de la chemokine, ainsi qu'une proteine de chemokine purifiee et isolee et ses analogues polypeptidiques.

4/3,AB/50 (Item 23 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00356895
NITROSYLATED AND NITRATED SUPEROXIDE OXIDANTS AND REDUCTANTS
OXYDANTS ET REDUCTEURS NITROSYLES ET NITRES DE SUPEROXYDES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  NITROMED INC,
  DUKE UNIVERSITY,
Inventor(s):
  STAMLER Jonathan S,
  CRAPO James D,
  FRIDOVICH Irwin,
  DAY Brian J,
  GARVEY David S,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent: WO 9639409 A1 19961212
  Application: WO 96US8406 19960603 (PCT/WO US9608406)
  Priority Application: US 95463974 19950605
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 12868
English Abstract
A compound comprising a superoxide oxidant or reductant to which is directly or indirectly linked an NO or NO2 group. More particularly, compounds having the formula: D-X-R, wherein R is a moiety that oxidizes and/or reduces superoxide to oxygen and/or hydrogen peroxide under physiological conditions; X is S, N, O or C; and D is NO or NO2. R can be a functionality containing an unpaired electron, a cation such as a physiologically acceptable metal ion, hydrogen or a protective group or R can be a complex of a transition metal and a macrocyclic ligand that dismutes superoxide under physiological conditions. These compounds can be used alone or in combination or concurrently with other therapeutic agents, particularly nitric oxide adducts. Further, the invention provides that the superoxide oxidants or reductants which have not been linked to an NO or NO2 group can be administered in combination or concurrently with nitric oxide or nitric oxide adducts. They are useful for preventing superoxide cell damage and for treating inflammatory disorders in mammals, particularly humans.

French Abstract
Compose constitue d'un oxydant ou d'un reducteur de superoxyde auquel est directement ou indirectement lie un groupe NO ou NO2. L'invention concerne en particulier les composes de formule D-X-R, dans lesquels R est une fraction oxydant et/ou reduisant le superoxyde en oxygene et/ou en peroxyde d'hydrogene dans les conditions physiologiques; X est S, N, O ou C et D est NO ou NO2. R peut etre une fonctionnalite comprenant un electron non apparie, un cation tel qu'un ion metal physiologiquement tolerable, hydrogene ou un groupe protecteur, ou R peut etre un complexe d'un metal de transition et d'un ligand macrocyclique operant une dismutation du superoxyde dans les conditions physiologiques. Ces composes peuvent etre utilises seuls ou en association ou concurremment avec d'autres agents therapeutiques, en particulier les composes d'addition d'oxyde nitrique. De plus, selon l'invention, les oxydants ou reducteurs de superoxydes n'ayant pas de liaison a un groupe NO ou NO2 peuvent etre administres en association ou concurremment avec de l'oxyde nitrique ou des composes d'addition d'oxyde nitrique. Ces composes sont utiles a la prevention des dommages aux cellules par les superoxydes et au traitement des troubles inflammatoires chez les mammiferes, en particulier chez l'homme.
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Set     Items   Description
S1      49580   PUTRESCINE
S2       1171   S1 AND PHARMACEUTICAL (1W) COMPOSITION
S3        797   S2 AND BACTERIA
S4         76   S3 NOT PY>1998
? t s4/51-76
>>>'-' not allowed as format type
? t s4/3,ab/51-76
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 303, 336, 342, 345,
   390, 398, 447, 764

 4/3,AB/51     (Item 24 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00354199
ECK RECEPTOR LIGANDS
LIGANDS POUR LE RECEPTEUR ECK
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
  AMGEN INC,
Inventor(s):
  BARTLEY Timothy D,
  BOYLE William J,
  FOX Gary M,
  WELCHER Andrew A,
  MAGAL Ella,
  LINDBERG Richard A,
  PARKER Vann P,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
  Patent:               WO 9636713 A2 19961121
  Application:          WO 96US7170 19960516  (PCT/WO US9607170)
  Priority Application: US 95445065 19950519
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
  GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL
  PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ
  BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
  BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 17876

English Abstract
   Ligands which bind to the eck receptor are disclosed. More particularly,
  polypeptides which bind specifically to the eck receptor (eck receptor
  binding proteins or EBPs) and DNA sequences encoding said polypeptides
  are disclosed. Methods of treatment using eck receptor ligands and
  soluble eck receptor are disclosed, as are pharmaceutical compositions
  containing same. A rapid and sensitive method for the detection of
  receptor binding activity in crude samples is provided.

French Abstract
   L'invention concerne des ligands qui se fixent au recepteur eck. Plus
  particulierement, elle concerne des polypeptides qui se fixent
  specifiquement au recepteur eck (proteines se fixant au recepteur (eck ou
  EBPs) et des sequences d'ADN codant pour ces polypeptides. Elle concerne
  egalement des procedes de traitement utilisant les ligands pour le
  recepteur eck et un recepteur eck soluble, des compositions
  pharmaceutiques les contenant et enfin un procede rapide et sensible de
  determination de l'efficacite de la fixation au recepteur dans des
  echantillons bruts.


 4/3,AB/52     (Item 25 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00351190
S-ADENOSYL METHIONINE REGULATION OF METABOLIC PATHWAYS AND ITS USE IN
    DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY
REGULATION DE LA S-ADENOSYL METHIONINE DES VOIES METABOLIQUES ET
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APPLICATION AU DIAGNOSTIC ET A LA THERAPIE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ORIDIGM CORPORATION,
SCHWARTZ Dennis E,
VERMEULEN Nicolaas M J,
O'DAY Christine L,
Inventor(s):
SCHWARTZ Dennis E,
VERMEULEN Nicolaas M J,
O'DAY Christine L,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9633703 A2 19961031
Application: WO 96US5799 19960425 (PCT/WO US9605799)
Priority Application: US 95428963 19950425; US 95476447 19950607
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 44939

4/3,AB/53 (Item 26 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00350763
NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE OF THE HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE Rd GENOME, FRAGMENTS THEREOF, AND USES THEREOF
SEQUENCE NUCLEOTIDIQUE DU GENOME HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE RD, DES FRAGMENTS DE CE DERNIER, AINSI QUE SES APPLICATIONS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC,
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
Inventor(s):
FLEISCHMANN Robert D,
ADAMS Mark D,
WHITE Owen,
SMITH Hamilton O,
VENTER J Craig,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9633276 A1 19961024
Application: WO 96US5320 19960422 (PCT/WO US9605320)
Priority Application: US 95426787 19950421; US 95476102 19950607; US 95487429 19950607
Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 154212

English Abstract
The present invention provides the sequencing of the entire genome of Haemophilus influenzae Rd, SEQ ID NO:1. The present invention further provides the sequence information stored on computer readable media, and computer-based systems and methods which facilitate its use. In addition to the entire genomic sequence, the present invention identifies over 1700 protein encoding fragments of the genome and identifies, by position relative to a unique Not I restriction endonuclease site, any regulatory elements which modulate the expression of the protein encoding fragments of the Haemophilus genome.

French Abstract
La presente invention porte sur le sequencage de la totalite du genome d'Haemophilus influenzae Rd, SEQ ID NO.1. Elle concerne egalement les donnees de sequencage enregistrees sur support informatique, ainsi que

les systemes informatiques et les procedes facilitant son utilisation. Outre la totalite de la sequence genomique, plus de 1700 fragments a codage proteique du genome sont identifies. Est egalement identifie de par son positionnement par rapport a un site a enzyme de restriction Not I, tout element regulateur qui module l'expression des fragments a codage proteique du genome Haemophilus.

4/3,AB/54 (Item 27 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00326000
ANTI-FUNGAL PEPTIDES
PEPTIDES ANTIFONGIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
XOMA CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
LITTLE Roger G II,
LIM Edward,
FADEM Mitchell B,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9608509 A1 19960321
Application: WO 95US9262 19950720 (PCT/WO US9509262)
Priority Application: US 94306473 19940915; US 95372105 19950113
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 41707

English Abstract
The present invention relates generally to anti-fungal peptides derived from or based on Domain III (amino acids 142-169) of bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI) and therapeutic uses of such peptides. The mentioned peptides all have from seven to twelve amino acids and comprise a core sequence of LIQL, IQLF, WLIQL, LIQLF and WLQLF and one or more basic amino acids in the terminal regions. Peptides are either linear or cyclic.

French Abstract
La presente invention se rapporte en general a des peptides antifongiques derives du Domaine III ou bases sur le Domaine III (acides amines 142-169) de la proteine augmentant le pouvoir bactericide et la permeabilite, et aux utilisations therapeutiques de ces peptides. Les peptides mentionnes possedent tous sept a douze acides amines et comprennent une sequence de base (LIQL, IQLF, WLIQL, LIQLF et WLQLF) et au moins un acide amine a caractere basique dans les regions terminales. Ces peptides sont soit lineaires, soit cycliques.

4/3,AB/55 (Item 28 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00321796
FIBRIN-BINDING PEPTIDES, DNA CODING THEREFOR AND USES THEREOF
PEPTIDES SE FIXANT A LA FIBRINE, A D N LES CODANT ET LEURS UTILISATIONS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
Inventor(s):
GOLD Leslie I,
ROSTAGNO Agueda A,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9604304 A1 19960215
Application: WO 95US9819 19950801 (PCT/WO US9509819)
Priority Application: US 94283857 19940801
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 37725

English Abstract
Fibrin-binding molecules are provided which include at least one peptide essentially corresponding to the 10F1.11F1 module pair of fibronectin and includes no more of the natural fibronectin molecule than the C-terminal 11kDa proteolytic fragment. Also disclosed are nucleic acid molecules encoding the fibrin-binding peptides, methods for making the peptides, methods for using the peptides in the diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular, peripheral vascular, cerebrovascular, and other conditions associated with fibrin deposition, and assay methods for detecting a fibrin-binding molecule and for measuring fibrin.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des molecules se fixant a la fibrine et comprenant au moins un peptide correspondant essentiellement a la paire de modules 10 F1 11 F1 de fibronectine et ne comportant pas plus de molecule de fibronectine naturelle que de fragment proteolytique de 11kDa a terminaison C. Elle concerne egalement des molecules d'acide nucleique codant les peptides se fixant a la fibrine, des procedes de preparation desdits peptides, des procedes d'utilisation desdits peptides dans le diagnostic et le traitement de maladies cardio-vasculaires, vasculaires peripheriques et cerebrovasculaires, ainsi que d'autres maladies provoquees par le depot de la fibrine, et enfin, des procedes d'analyse pour detecter une molecule se fixant a la fibrine et pour mesurer la fibrine.

4/3,AB/56 (Item 29 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00320535
HUMAN BRAIN SPECIFIC KINASE
KINASE SPECIFIQUE DU CERVEAU HUMAIN
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
RUTGERS THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY,
Inventor(s):
ZHOU Renping,
PAULHIAC Clara,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9603043 A1 19960208
Application: WO 95US9334 19950726 (PCT/WO US9509334)
Priority Application: US 94279855 19940726
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 17910

English Abstract
The present invention relates, in general, to human brain specific kinase, hBsk. In particular, the present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules coding for hBsk; hBsk polypeptides; recombinant nucleic acid molecules; cells containing the recombinant nucleic acid molecules; antibodies having binding affinity specifically to hBsk; hybridomas containing the antibodies; nucleic acid probes for the detection of hBsk nucleic acid; a method of detecting hBsk nucleic acid or polypeptide in a sample; and kits containing nucleic acid probes or antibodies. This invention further relates to bioassays using the nucleic acid sequence, receptor protein or antibodies of this invention to diagnose, assess, or prognose a mammal afflicted with neurodegenerative disease. Therapeutic uses for the hBsk receptor-like tyrosine kinase are also provided. This invention also relates to the ligand for the hBsk receptor, and diagnostic and therapeutic uses for the hBsk ligand.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur une kinase, la hBSK, specifique du cerveau humain et en particulier sur des molecules d'acide nucleique codant pour la hBsk, des polypeptides de la hBsk, sur des molecules d'acide nucleique de recombinaison, des cellules contenant lesdites molecules d'acide nucleique de recombinaison, des anticorps presentant une affinite de liaison specifique vis-a-vis de la hBsk, des hybridomes contenant lesdits anticorps, des sondes d'acide nucleique de detection de l'acide nucleique de la hBsk, une methode de detection de l'acide nucleique ou du polypeptide de la hBsk, des materiels contenant lesdites sondes d'acide nucleique et lesdits anticorps. L'invention porte en outre sur des dosages biologiques utilisant la sequence de l'acide nucleique, la proteine receptrice ou les anticorps objets de cette invention pour diagnostiquer, evaluer ou pronostiquer une maladie neurodegenerative chez un mammifere. Sont egalement inclus les utilisations therapeutiques de la tyrosine kinase de type recepteur de la hBsk et le ligand du recepteur de la hBSK ainsi que ses utilisations therapeutiques.

4/3,AB/57 (Item 30 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00278083
CHEMICAL PREVENTION OR REVERSAL OF CATARACT BY PHASE SEPARATION INHIBITORS
PREVENTION OU INVERSION CHIMIQUE DE LA CATARACTE PAR INHIBITEURS DE SEPARATION DE PHASES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
OCULON CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
CLARK John I,
BENEDEK George B,
THURSTON George M,
LI Xiao-Yan,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9426259 A1 19941124
Application: WO 93US4452 19930512 (PCT/WO US9304452)
Priority Application: WO 93US4452 19930512
Designated States: AU CA FI JP KR NO NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 13132

English Abstract
The present invention relates to compositions for decreasing the phase separation temperature and inhibiting the formation of high molecular weight aggregates in eye lenses, thereby inhibiting or reversing cataract formation.

French Abstract
Compositions permettant de reduire la temperature de separation de phases et d'inhiber la formation d'agregats ayant une masse molaire elevee dans des lentilles oculaires, ceci ayant pour effet d'inhiber ou d'inverser la formation de cataracte.

4/3,AB/58 (Item 31 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00275566
METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OR TREATMENT OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
PROCEDES ET COMPOSITIONS PROPHYLACTIQUES OU DE TRAITEMENT DES MALADIES TRANSMISES PAR VOIE SEXUELLE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
EXOXEMIS INC,
Inventor(s):
ALLEN Robert C,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9423742 A1 19941027
Application: WO 94US3089 19940321 (PCT/WO US9403089)
Priority Application: US 9348647 19930415
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB GE HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TT UA UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 7730

English Abstract
Methods and compositions for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are disclosed, in which amounts of a haloperoxidase, such as myeloperoxidase or eosinophil peroxidase, and a semen substrate-specific oxidase are administered to a human or animal subject in the environment of sexually transmitted fluids. In the presence of semen, the semen substrate-specific oxidase catalyzes the production of hydrogen peroxide, which in turn is utilized by the haloperoxidase to selectively inhibit pathogenic microbes present in the sexually transmitted fluids. At high concentration levels, the compositions additionally exhibit spermicidal properties.

French Abstract
Procedes et compositions de prophylaxie et/ou de traitement des maladies sexuellement transmissibles (M.S.T.). Ces compositions renferment des quantites d'une haloperoxydase telle que la myeloperoxydase ou la peroxydase eosinophile, et d'une oxydase a specificite de substrat sperme, et on les administre a l'homme ou a l'animal dans un milieu de fluides transmis par voie sexuelle. En presence de sperme, l'oxydase a specificite de substrat sperme catalyse la production de peroxyde d'hydrogene, que l'haloperoxydase utilise a son tour pour inhiber selectivement les microbes pathogenes presents dans les fluides transmis par voie sexuelle. A des niveaux de concentration eleves, ces compositions presentent egalement des proprietes spermicides.

4/3,AB/59 (Item 32 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00270784
CALCIUM RECEPTOR-ACTIVE MOLECULES
MOLECULES ACTIVES SUR LES RECEPTEURS DU CALCIUM
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL INC,
NPS PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
Inventor(s):
NEMETH Edward F,
BROWN Edward M,
HEBERT Steven C,
VAN WAGENEN Bradford C,
BALANDRIN Manuel F,
FULLER Forrest H,
DEL MAR Eric G,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9418959 A1 19940901
Application: WO 93US1642 19930223 (PCT/WO US9301642)
Priority Application: WO 93US1642 19930223
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PL RO RU SD SE AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 47717

English Abstract
Method and composition useful for treating a patient having a disease characterized by an abnormal level of one or more components, the activity of which is regulated or affected by activity of one or more inorganic-ion receptor. Novel compounds useful in these methods and

compositions are also provided. The method includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule active at one or more inorganic-ion receptors as an agent or antagonist. Preferably, the molecule is able to act as either a selective agonist or antagonist at a Ca2+ receptor of one or more but not all cells chosen from the group consisting of parathyroid cells, bone osteoclasts, juxtaglomerular kidney cells, proximal tubule kidney cells, distal tubule kidney cell, cell of the thick ascending limb of Henle's loop and/or collecting duct, keratinocyte in the epidermis, parafollicular cell in the thyroid (C-cells), intestinal cell, trophoblast in the placenta, platelet, vascular smooth muscle cell, cardiac atrial cell, gastrin and glucagon secreting cells, kidney mesangial cell and mammary cell.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et une composition utiles pour traiter un patient ayant une maladie caracterisee par un niveau anormal d'un ou de plusieurs composants, dont l'activite est regulee ou influencee par l'activite d'un ou de plusieurs recepteurs d'ions mineraux. On fournit egalement de nouveaux composes utiles dans ces procedes, ainsi que des compositions. Le procede consiste a administrer au patient une quantite therapeutiquement efficace d'une molecule active sur un ou plusieurs recepteurs d'ions mineraux, comme agent ou antagoniste. De preference, la molecule peut agir soit comme un agoniste selectif, soit comme un antagoniste selectif sur un recepteur de CA2+ d'un ou de plusieurs types cellulaires (mais pas tous) choisis dans le groupe constitue par les cellules parathyroidiennes, les osteoclastes, les cellules renales juxtaglomerulaires, les cellules renales des tubes contournes proximaux, les cellules renales des tubes contournes distaux, les cellules de la branche ascendante large des anses de Henle et/ou des tubes collecteurs, les keratinocytes de l'epiderme, les cellules parafolliculaires de la thyroide (cellules C), les cellules intestinales, les trophoblastes du placenta, les plaquettes, les cellules des muscles lisses vasculaires, les cellules cardiaques auriculaires, les cellules secretant la gastrine et le glucagon, les cellules renales mesangiales et les cellules mammaires.

4/3,AB/60 (Item 33 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00269622
THERAPEUTIC USE OF COMPOUNDS HAVING SELECTIVE AGONIST-LIKE ACTIVITY ON RXR RETINOID RECEPTORS
EMPLOI THERAPEUTIQUE DE COMPOSES PRESENTANT UNE ACTIVITE SELECTIVE DE TYPE AGONISTE SUR DES RECEPTEURS RXR DE RETINOIDES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
ALLERGAN INC,
Inventor(s):
CHANDRARATNA Roshantha A,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9417796 A1 19940818
Application: WO 94US1579 19940210 (PCT/WO US9401579)
Priority Application: US 9316404 19930211
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA VN AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 18092

English Abstract

Process of treatment of mammals, including humans to treat diseases or conditions of the type which are normally treated with retinoid-like compounds is disclosed, with pharmaceutical compositions containing an active compound which is a selective agonist of the RXR retinoid receptor sites in preference to the RAR retinoid receptor sites. A compound is defined to be a selective agonist of the RXR receptor site if the compound is at least approximately ten times more effective as an agonist in the RXR receptor sites than in the RAR receptor sites.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede de traitement de mammiferes, y compris l'homme, servant a traiter des maladies ou des etats qu'on traite habituellement avec des composes de type retinoide, des compositions pharmaceutiques contenant un compose actif qui est un agoniste selectif de sites recepteurs RXR de retinoides de preference de sites recepteurs RAR de retinoides. Un compose est definit comme etant un agoniste selectif du site recepteur RXR, s'il est au moins approximativement dix fois plus efficace en tant qu'agoniste dans les sites recepteurs RXR que dans les sites recepteurs RAR.

4/3,AB/61 (Item 34 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00246518
CHEMICAL PREVENTION OR REVERSAL OF CATARACT BY PHASE SEPARATION INHIBITORS
PREVENTION OU INVERSION CHIMIQUE DE LA CATARACTE A L'AIDE D'INHIBITEURS DE SEPARATION DE PHASE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
OCULON CORPORATION,
Inventor(s):
CLARK John I,
BENEDEK George B,
THURSTON George M,
LI Xiao-Yan,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9320805 A1 19931028
Application: WO 93US3523 19930413 (PCT/WO US9303523)
Priority Application: US 92868288 19920413
Designated States: AU CA FI JP KR NO NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 13148

English Abstract
The present invention relates to compositions for decreasing the phase separation temperature and inhibiting the formation of high molecular weight aggregates in eye lenses, thereby inhibiting or reversing cataract formation.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des compositions qui permettent de diminuer la temperature de separation de phase et d'inhiber la formation d'agregats de poids moleculaire eleve dans le cristallin de l'oeil, ce qui inhibe ou inverse la formation de la cataracte dans l'oeil.

4/3,AB/62 (Item 35 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00231862
GLIAL DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR
FACTEUR NEUROTROPHIQUE A DERIVATION GLIALE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SYNTEX-SYNERGEN NEUROSCIENCE JOINT VENTURE,
LIN Leu-Fen H,
COLLINS Franklin D,
DOHERTY Daniel H,
LILE Jack,
BEKTESH Susan,
Inventor(s):
LIN Leu-Fen H,
COLLINS Franklin D,
DOHERTY Daniel H,
LILE Jack,

BEKTESH Susan,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9306116 A1 19930401
Application: WO 92US7888 19920917 (PCT/WO US9207888)
Priority Application: US 91764685 19910920; US 91774109 19911008; US 91788423 19911106; US 92855413 19920319
Designated States: AU CA FI HU JP KR NO US US US US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 30879

English Abstract
A novel neurotrophic factor referred to as glial derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) has been identified and isolated from serum free growth conditioned medium of B49 glioblastoma cells. Rat and human genes encoding GDNF have been cloned and sequenced. A gene encoding GDNF has been subcloned into a vector, and the vector has been used to transform a host cell in order to produce biologically active GDNF in a recombinant DNA process.

French Abstract
On a identifie un nouveau facteur neurotrophique appele facteur neurotrophique a derivation gliale (GDNF) et isole a partir d'un milieu exempt de serum, et conditionne par croissance, de cellules de glioblastome B49. On a clone et sequence des genes du rat et de l'homme codant pour le GDNF. On a sous-clone un gene codant pour le GDNF pour former un vecteur, et on a utilise le vecteur pour transformer une cellule-hote de maniere a produire un GDNF biologiquement actif dans un processus a ADN recombine.

4/3,AB/63 (Item 36 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00230122
CALCIUM RECEPTOR ACTIVE MOLECULES
MOLECULES AGISSANT SUR LES RECEPTEURS DE CALCIUM
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
NPS PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
NEMETH Edward F,
VAN WAGENEN Bradford C,
BALANDRIN Manuel F,
Inventor(s):
NEMETH Edward F,
VAN WAGENEN Bradford C,
BALANDRIN Manuel F,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9304373 A1 19930304
Application: WO 92US7175 19920821 (PCT/WO US9207175)
Priority Application: US 91451 19910823; US 9244 19920211
Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR CA CH CS DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR LK LU MG MN MW NL NO PL RO RU SD SE US US US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 34411

English Abstract
Method and composition useful for treating a patient having a disease characterized by an abnormal level of one or more components, the activity of which is regulated or affected by activity of one or more Ca2+ receptors. Novel compounds useful in these methods and compositions are also provided. The method includes administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a molecule active at one or more Ca2+ receptors as an agonist or antagonist. Preferably, the molecule is able to act as either a selective agonist or antagonist at a Ca2+ receptor of one or more but not all cells chosen from the group consisting of parathyroid cells, bone osteoclasts, juxtaglomerular kidney cells, proximal tubule kidney cells, keratinocytes, parafollicular thyroid cells

and placental throphoblasts and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

French Abstract
Procedes et compositions utiles dans le traitement d'un patient presentant une maladie caracterisee par un niveau anormal d'un ou de plusieurs constituants, dont l'activite est regulee ou affectee par l'activite d'un ou de plusieurs recepteurs de Ca2+. L'invention concerne egalement de nouveaux composes utilises selon ledit procede et ladite composition. Le procede presente consiste a administrer au patient une quantite therapeutiquement efficace d'une molecule agissant sur un ou plusieurs recepteurs de Ca2+ comme un agoniste ou un antagoniste. De preference, la molecule est capable d'agir soit comme agoniste ou antagoniste selectif sur un recepteur de Ca2+ de l'une ou de plusieurs cellules, mais non de toutes les cellules, choisies dans le groupe comprenant les cellules parathyroidiennes, les osteoclastes, les cellules renales juxtaglomerulaires, les cellules renales du tube proximal, les keratinocytes, les cellules thyroidiennes parafolliculaires et les throphoblastes placentaires. La composition selon l'invention contient egalement un excipient pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

4/3,AB/64 (Item 37 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00227028
NOVEL GROWTH FACTOR-RESPONSIVE PROGENITOR CELLS WHICH CAN BE PROLIFERATED IN VITRO
NOUVELLES CELLULES SOUCHES REAGISSANT AU FACTEUR DE CROISSANCE ET POUVANT PROLIFERER IN VITRO
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
WEISS Samuel,
REYNOLDS Brent A,
Inventor(s):
WEISS Samuel,
REYNOLDS Brent A,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9301275 A1 19930121
Application: WO 92CA283 19920707 (PCT/WO CA9200283)
Priority Application: US 91812 19910708
Designated States: AU CA FI JP NO RU US AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU MC NL SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 10498

English Abstract
An in vitro culture system for the perpetuation of an unlimited number of neural progenitor cells. Progenitor cells are isolated from particular neural regions and proliferated in suspension cultures in the presence of growth factors. The progenitor cells can be induced to differentiate into neurons and glial cells. The ability to perpetuate fetal progenitor cells allows for production of a large supply of tissue from a minimal number of fetuses for transplantation into an animal with neurodegeneration. The use of juvenile and adult cells for generating progenitors would eliminate the need to obtain fetal tissue and may allow for patient to supply his own progenitors. Such an approach would eliminate the ethical problem of obtaining fetal neuronal tissue as well as the problem of tissue rejection and the required use of immunosuppressive drugs.

French Abstract
Systeme de culture in vitro servant a perpetuer un nombre illimite de cellules souches nerveuses. On isole les cellules souches de regions nerveuses particulieres et on les fait proliferer dans des cultures en suspension en presence de facteurs de croissance. On peut provoquer la differenciation des cellules souches en neurones et en cellules gliales. La possibilite de perpetuer des cellules souches fetales permet de produire une grande quantite de tissus a partir d'un nombre minimum de foetus, afin de les transplanter dans un animal atteint de neurodegenerescence. L'utilisation de metamyelocytes et de cellules

adultes dans la generation de cellules souches eliminerait le besoin d'obtenir du tissu fetal et peut permettre au patient de fournir ses propres cellules souches. Cette approche eliminerait le probleme ethique de l'obtention de tissu neuronal fetal, ainsi que le probleme pose par le rejet du tissu et l'utilisation d'immunosuppresseurs.

4/3,AB/65 (Item 38 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00205426
CHIMERIC NEUROTROPHIC FACTORS
FACTEURS NEUROTROPHIQUES CHIMERIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
REGENERON PHAPRMACEUTICALS INC,
Inventor(s):
SHOOTER Eric M,
SUTER Ulrich,
IP Nancy,
SQUINTO Stephen P,
FURTH Mark E,
LINDSAY Ronald M,
YANCOPOULOUS George D,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9202620 A1 19920220
Application: WO 91US5610 19910807 (PCT/WO US9105610)
Priority Application: US 90929 19900808
Designated States: AT AU BE CA CH CS DE DK ES FI FR GB GR HU IT JP KR LU NL NO SE SU
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 21020

English Abstract
The present invention relates to chimeric neurotrophic factors which comprise at least a portion of a naturally occuring cellular factor and a portion of at least one other molecule such that the resulting chimeric molecule has neurotrophic activity. It is based, in part, on the discovery that chimeric molecules comprising portions of both NGF and BDNF are likely to possess neurotrophic activity, and in some cases exhibit a spectrum of activity larger than that of either parent molecule. It is further based on the discovery that chimeric molecules comprising neurotrophic factor sequences as well as additional peptide sequences may retain neurotrophic activity, and in some cases may exhibit a more potent activity than the parent factor. The chimeric neurotrophic factor molecules of the invention provide a number of advantages relative to naturally occurring neurotrophic factors. Chimeric neurotrophic factors may be used to provide, for example, the activity of two neurotrophic factors in a single molecule, or may serve as superagonists of an endogenous neurotrophic factor, thereby enabling an increased biological response at lower doses.

French Abstract
Facteurs neurotrophiques chimeriques comprenant au moins une partie d'un facteur cellulaire naturel et une partie d'au moins une autre molecule de sorte que la molecule chimerique obtenue presente une activite neurotrophique. L'invention est basee, en partie, sur la decouverte que des molecules chimeriques comprenant des parties a la fois de facteur de croissance des nerfs (NGF) et de facteur neurotrophique derive du cerveau (BDNF) sont susceptibles de posseder une activite neurotrophique, et dans certains cas elles presentent un spectre d'activite plus grand que celui des molecules parentes. L'invention est egalement basee sur la decouverte que des molecules chimeriques comprenant des sequences de facteurs neurotrophiques ainsi que des sequences de peptide supplementaires peuvent conserver une activite neurotrophique, et dans certains cas elles peuvent presenter une activite plus puissante que le facteur parent. Les molecules de facteur neurotrophique chimerique de l'invention presentent un certain nombre d'avantages par rapport a des facteurs neurotrophiques naturels. On peut utiliser les facteurs neurotrophiques chimeriques afin

d'obtenir, par exemple, l'activite de deux facteurs neurotrophiques dans une seule molecule ou ils peuvent servir de superagonistes d'un facteur neurotrophique endogene, permettant ainsi d'obtenir une reponse biologique accrue a des doses inferieures.

4/3,AB/66 (Item 39 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00186973
CILIARY NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR
FACTEUR NEUROTROPHIQUE CILIAIRE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MAX PLANCK INSTITUT FuR PSYCHIATRIE,
REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
Inventor(s):
MASIAKOWSKI Piotr,
WONG Vivien,
PANAYOTATOS Nikos,
THOENEN Hans Friedrich Erwin,
STOCKLI-RIPPSTEIN Kurt A,
SENDTNER Michael,
ARAKAWA Yoshihiro,
CARROLL Patrick Desmond,
GOTZ Rudolf Georg,
KREUTZBERG Georg W,
LINDHOLM Dan B,
LOTTSPEICH Friedrich,
IP Nancy,
FURTH Mark E,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9104316 A1 19910404
Application: WO 90US5241 19900914 (PCT/WO US9005241)
Priority Application: US 89172 19890915; US 89517 19891030; US 90651 19900820
Designated States: AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR CA CF CG CH CM DE DK DK ES ES FI FR GA GB HU IT KR LK LU MC MG ML MR MW NL NO RO SD SE SN SU TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 38722

English Abstract
The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF) and to the proteins, peptides, and derivatives produced therefrom. In various embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acid sequences, proteins, and peptides of the invention may be used in the treatment of a variety of neurological diseases and disorders, including Alzheimer's disease. In a specific embodiment of the invention, CNTF may be used to support the growth of spinal cord neurons, thereby providing a method of treating spinal cord damage caused by trauma infarction, infection, nutritional deficiency or toxic agents. The present invention also relates to a novel method for producing substantially pure CNTF. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising effective amounts of CNTF gene products which may be used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of neurological diseases and disorders. The present invention relates to the cloning sequencing and expression of CNTF and provides, for the first time, a means for producing human CNTF utilizing human CNTF-encoding nucleic acid sequences. Furthermore, the CNTF nucleic acid sequences of the invention may be utilized to identify nucleic acid sequences encoding CNTF or CNTF-homologous molecules in a variety of species and tissues.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des sequences d'acide nucleique codant le facteur neurotrophique ciliaire (CNTF) et des proteines, des peptides et des derives produits a partir de celui-ci. Dans plusieurs modes de realisation de l'invention, les sequences d'acide nucleique, les proteines et les peptides de l'invention peuvent etre utilises dans le traitement d'une variete de maladies et troubles neurologiques, y compris

la maladie d'Alzheimer. Dans un mode specifique de realisation de l'invention, CNTF peut etre utilise comme support de la croissance des neurones du cordon medullaire, constituant ainsi un procede pour traiter les degats subis par le cordon medullaire et provoque par un infarctus traumatique, une infection, une deficience nutritive ou des agents toxiques. La presente invention concerne egalement un nouveau procede de production de CNTF sensiblement pur. L'invention concerne aussi des compositions pharmaceutiques comprenant des quantites efficaces de produit genetique de CNTF qui peuvent etre utilises dans le diagnostic et le traitement d'une variete de maladies et troubles neurologiques. La presente invention concerne le clonage, la mise en sequence et l'expression de CNTF et constitue pour la premiere fois un moyen de production de CNTF humain en utilisant des sequences d'acide nucleique codant CNTF humain. En outre, les sequences d'acide nucleique de CNTF de l'invention peuvent etre utilisees pour identifier des sequences d'acide nucleique codant CNTF ou des molecules homologues a CNTF dans une variete d'especes et de tissus.

4/3,AB/67 (Item 40 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00186225
BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR
FACTEUR NEUROTROPHIQUE DERIVE DU CERVEAU
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MAX-PLANCK-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FoRDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E V,
REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC,
Inventor(s):
HYMAN Carolyn,
ALDERSON Ralph,
YANCOPOULOS George,
BARDE Yves-Alain,
THOENEN Hans F E,
HOHN Andreas,
LOTTSPEICH Friedrich,
LINDSAY Ronald M,
HOFER Magdalena,
LEIBROCK Joachim,
EDGAR David,
HENGERER Bastian,
LINDHOLM Dan,
ZAFRA Francisco,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9103568 A1 19910321
Application: WO 90US4915 19900829 (PCT/WO US9004915)
Priority Application: US 89591 19890830; US 90657 19900820
Designated States: AT AU BB BE BF BG BJ BR CA CF CG CH CM DE DK DK ES ES FI FR GA GB HU IT KR LK LU MC MG ML MR MW NL NO RO SD SE SN SU TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 46806

English Abstract
The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), as well as BDNF protein produced in quantity using these nucleic acid sequences, as well as fragments and derivatives thereof. In addition, the invention relates to pharmacologic compositions and therapeutic uses of BDNF, having provided, for the first time, the means to generate sufficient quantities of substantially pure BDNF for clinical use. In a specific embodiment, BDNF may be used to promote the survival of substantia nigra dopaminergic neurons and basal forebrain cholinergic neurons, thereby providing a method for treating, respectively, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. The invention also relates to antibodies directed toward BDNF or fragments thereof, having provided a method for generating sufficient immunogen. Further, by permitting a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of BDNF and NGF, the present invention provides for the identification of homologous regions of nucleic acid sequence between BDNF and NGF, thereby defining a

BDNF/NGF gene family; the invention provides a method for identifying and isolating additional members of this gene family.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des sequences d'acides nucleiques codant le facteur neurotrophique derive du cerveau (BDNF), ainsi qu'une proteine BDNF produite en quantite en utilisant ces sequences d'acides nucleiques, ainsi que des fragments et leurs derives. De plus, l'invention concerne des compositions pharmacologiques et des utilisations therapeutiques de BDNF, tout en offrant pour la premiere fois les moyens de produire des quantites suffisantes de BDNF sensiblement pur pour une utilisation clinique. Dans un mode specifique de realisation, BDNF peut etre utilise pour favoriser et contribuer a la survie des neurones dopaminergiques de substantia nigra et des neurones cholinergiques de l'encephale anterieur basal, constituant ainsi un procede de traitement de la maladie de Parkinson et de la maladie d'Alzheimer, respectivement. L'invention concerne egalement des anticorps cibles sur BDNF ou des fragments de celui-ci, un procede permettant de generer suffisamment d'immunogene. En outre, a l'aide d'une comparaison des sequences d'acide nucleique de BDNF et NGF, la presente invention permet l'identification de regions homologues d'une sequence d'acides nucleiques entre BDNF et NGF, definissant ainsi une famille de genes BDNF/NGF; l'invention decrit egalement un procede d'identification et d'isolement d'elements additionnels de cette famille de genes.

4/3,AB/68 (Item 41 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00175097
COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR TREATING BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY
PROCEDE ET COMPOSITION DE TRAITEMENT DE L'HYPERTROPHIE PROSTATIQUE BENIGNE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
IMMUNOLYTICS INC,
Inventor(s):
GOKCEN Muharrem,
GUY Terry J,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9008555 A1 19900809
Application: WO 90US423 19900119 (PCT/WO US9000423)
Priority Application: US 89809 19890127; US 89966 19891031
Designated States: AT AU BE BG BR CA CH DE DK ES FR GB IT JP LU NL RO SE SU
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 29365

English Abstract
The invention provides a composition and method for treating benign prostatic hypertrophy in mammals so as to cause the dissolution and regression of hypertrophied prostatic tissue and thereby provide relief from the obstructive symptoms associated with the disease. The present composition preferably comprises a sterile pyrogen-free solution of the hydrolytic enzymes collagenase and hyaluronidase, a nonionic surfactant, and an antibiotic; all provided, in a pharmaceutically acceptable, buffered, isotonic, aqueous carrier. The present method preferably comprises the direct intraprostatic injection of a safe and therapeutically effective dose of the composition via the transurethral route of administration.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne une composition et un procede de traitement de l'hypertrophie prostatique benigne chez les mammiferes dans le but de provoquer la dissolution et la regression des tissus prostatiques hypertrophies et par consequent un soulagement des symptomes d'obstruction associes a la maladie. La presente composition comprend de preference une solution exempte de pyrogenes steriles des enzymes hydrolytiques collagenase et hyaluronidase, un agent tensio-actif non ionique et un antibiotique. Tous ces ingredients sont contenus dans un vehicule aqueux tamponne, isotonique et pharmaceutiquement acceptable. Le

present procede consiste de preference a effectuer une injection directe intraprostatique d'une dose acceptable et therapeutiquement efficace de la composition par administration transuretrale.

4/3,AB/69 (Item 42 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00174119
CLONING AND PRODUCTION OF POLYPEPTIDE ANALOGS OF HUMAN FIBRONECTIN AND METHOD OF USING SUCH POLYPEPTIDE ANALOGS
CLONAGE ET PRODUCTION D'ANALOGUES POLYPEPTIDIQUES DE FIBRONECTINE HUMAINE ET PROCEDES D'UTILISATION DESDITS ANALOGUES POLYPEPTIDIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BIO-TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CORP,
VOGEL Tikva,
LEVANON Avigdor,
WERBER Moshe,
GUY Rachel,
PANET Amos,
Inventor(s):
VOGEL Tikva,
LEVANON Avigdor,
WERBER Moshe,
GUY Rachel,
PANET Amos,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9007577 A1 19900712
Application: WO 89US5875 19891229 (PCT/WO US8905875)
Priority Application: US 88951 19881229; US 89952 19890428
Designated States: AT AU BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB IT JP KR LU NL NL SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 34983

English Abstract
This invention provides plasmids for bacterial expression of polypeptides which comprise a substantial portion of the amino acid sequence of, and which have the biological activity of, one of the domains of naturally-occurring human fibronectin, such as the cell binding domain or fibrin binding domain, comprising DNA encoding the polypeptide and DNA encoding suitable regulatory elements positioned relative to the DNA encoding the polypeptide so as to effect expression of the polypeptide in a suitable host cell. In the presently preferred embodiments of the invention, the polypeptide is a 75 kD, 40 kD or 33 kD polypeptide of the cell binding domain, or a 31 kD or 20 kD polypeptide of the fibrin binding domain. The invention also provides methods for producing the polypeptides and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the polypeptides and pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. The polypeptides of this invention may be used to inhibit platelet aggregation, to inhibit thromboxane release from platelets, or to treat a subject with a cerebrovascular disorder, a cardiovascular disorder, a wound, a bacterial infection, a cancer, or to detect a fibrin thrombi. The invention further provides the polypeptides conjugated to thrombolytic agents, growth factors, serum albumin, blood factors, or polyethyleneglycol.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne des plasmides d'expression bacterienne de polypeptides comprenant une partie substantielle de la sequence d'acides amines, et presentant l'activite biologique, d'un des domaines de fibronectine humaine se produisant naturellement, tel que le domaine de liaison de cellules ou le domaine de liaison de fibrine, comprenant de l'ADN codant le polypeptide et de l'ADN codant des elements regulateurs adaptes positionnes par rapport a lADN codant le polypeptide, de maniere a proceder a l'expression du polypeptide dans une cellule hote adequate. Dans le mode de realisation actuellement prefere de l'invention, le polypeptide est un polypeptide 75 kD, 40 kD ou 33 kD du domaine de liaison de cellules, ou un polypeptide 31 kD ou un 20 kD du domaine de liaison de fibrine. L'invention concerne egalement des procedes de

production des polypeptides ainsi que des compositions pharmaceutiques les comprenant et des supports pharmaceutiquement acceptables. On peut utiliser les polypeptides de l'invention afin d'inhiber l'agregation de plaquettes, d'inhiber la liberation de thromboxane par les plaquettes, ou afin de traiter un sujet atteint de troubles cerebrovasculaires, de troubles cardiovasculaires, souffrant d'une blessure, d'une infection bacterienne, d'un cancer ou afin de detecter un thrombi de fibrine. L'invention concerne en outre les polypeptides conjugues a des agents thrombolytiques, des facteurs de croissance, de l'albumine de serum, des facteurs sanguins ou du polyethylene-glycol.

4/3,AB/70 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00524561
Pharmaceutical compositions containing rifaximin for treatment of vaginal infections.
Rifaximin enthaltendes Arzneimittel zur Behandlung von Vaginalinfektionen.
Compositions a base de rifaximine pour le traitement d'infections vaginales.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ALFA WASSERMANN S.p.A., (956600), Contrada Sant'Emidio s.n.c., I-65020 Alanno Scalo (Pescara), (IT), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Marchi, Egidio, Via Don Ercolani, 3, I-40033 Casalecchio di Reno (Bologna), (IT)
Rotini, Leone Gabriele, Piazza Bonazzi, 7, I-40133 Bologna, (IT)
Desai, Subhash, 157 Partridge Court, Grayslake, IL 60030, (US)
Grilli, Massimo, 541, Onwentsia Ave., Highland Park, IL 60035, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Kraus, Walter, Dr. et al (7061), Patentanwalte Kraus, Weisert & Partner Thomas-Wimmer-Ring 15, D-80539 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 547294 A1 930623 (Basic)
EP 547294 B1 951122
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92113603 920810;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): IT 91BO476 911217
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-009/00;

ABSTRACT EP 547294 A1
Vaginal pharmaceutical compositions administrable through the topical route, particularly in the form of vaginal foams and ointments containing a therapeutically effective amount of rifaximin (Common International Denomination) are useful in the treatment of vaginal infections, particularly bacterial vaginosis.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 40

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	589
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	611
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	672
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	4026
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			5898
Total word count - documents A + B			5898

4/3,AB/71 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00453831
%Bacteria% harboring expression vectors encoding human CILIARY NEUROTROPHIC

FACTOR (h-CNTF), their use in the production of h-CNTF, antibodies to h-CNTF and the u
Bakterien transformiert mit Expressionsplasmiden, die fur den menschlichen NEUROTHROPHEN WIMPER FAKTOR (h-CNTF) kodieren, ihre Verwendung in der Herstellung von
Bacteries contenant des vecteurs d'expression codant pour le facteur NEUROTROPHIQUE CILIAIRE (h-CNTF), leur utilisation pour la production d'h-CNTF, anticorps d
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Forderung der Wissenschaften e.V., (210790), Bunsenstrasse 10, D-37073 Gottingen, (DE), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., (1349260), 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591-6707, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
MASIAKOWSKI, Piotr, 13 Church Street, Tarrytown, NY 01591, (US)
WONG, Vivien, 55 Wood Avenue, Ardsley, NY 10502, (US)
PANAYOTATOS, Nikos, 95 Monmouth Court, Orangeburg, NY 10962, (US)
THOENEN, Hans, Friedrich, Erwin, Kraepelinstrasse 4A, D-8000 Munchen 40, (DE)
STOCKLI-RIPPSTEIN, Kurt, A., Stiftsbogen 106, D-8000 Munchen 70, (DE)
SENDTNER, Michael, Kirchmairstrasse 37, D-8000 Munchen 21, (DE)
ARAKAWA, Yoshihiro, Audenbachstrasse 213, D-8000 Munchen 71, (DE)
CARROLL, Patrick, Desmond, Mathildenstrasse 5, D-8000 Munchen 2, (DE)
GOTZ, Rudolf, Georg, Gernerstrasse 20, D-8000 Munchen 60, (DE)
KREUTZBERG, Georg, W., Sterrhubenweg 11, D-8000 Munchen 60, (DE)
LINDHOLM, Dan, B., Otto Dischner Weg 13, D-8000 Munchen 60, (DE)
LOTTSPEICH, Friedrich, Drosselweg 1, D-8021 Neuried, (DE)
IP, Nancy, 23 Emery Drive, Stamford, CT 06902, (US)
FURTH, Mark, E., 54 Highbrook Avenue, Pelham, NY 10803, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Goldin, Douglas Michael (31061), J.A. KEMP & CO. 14, South Square Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5LX, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 448707 A1 911002 (Basic)
EP 448707 A1 921119
EP 448707 B1 951115
WO 9104316 910404
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90917018 900914; WO 90US5241 900914
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 408172 890915; US 429517 891031; US 570651 900820
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/12; C12P-021/02; C12N-001/21; C12P-021/08; C12N-001/19; C07K-014/00; A61K-038/00; C12Q-001/68; C07K-001/00; G01N-033/68;
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	947
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	867
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	1015
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	28560
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			31389
Total word count - documents A + B			31389

4/3,AB/72 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00451567
BRAIN DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR
AUS DEM GEHIRN STAMMENDER NEUROTROPHER FAKTOR
FACTEUR NEUROTROPHIQUE DERIVE DU CERVEAU
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Forderung der Wissenschaften e.V., (210792),

Hofgartenstrasse 2, 80539 Munchen, (DE), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., (1349260), 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591-6707, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
HYMAN, Carolyn, 61 Dogwood Lane, Pleasantville, NY 10570, (US)
ALDERSON, Ralph, 18 Glenwodde Street, Tarrytown, NY 10591, (US)
YANCOPOULOS, George, 100 Haven Avenue, Apt. 4A, New York, NY 10032, (US)
BARDE, Yves-Alain, Stiftsbogen 18, D-8000 Munich 70, (DE)
THOENEN, Hans, F., E., Kraepelinstrasse 4A, D-8000 Munich 40, (DE)
HOHN, Andreas, Murnauerstrasse 252, D-8000 Munich 70, (DE)
LOTTSPEICH, Friedrich, Drosselweg 1, D-8021 Neuried, (DE)
LINDSAY, Ronald, M., 479 Chappaqua Road, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510, (US)
HOFER, Magdalena, Kreittmayrstrasse 6, D-8000 Munich 2, (DE)
LEIBROCK, Joachim, Hangstrasse 32A, D-8035 Gauting, (DE)
EDGAR, David, 158 Queens Drive, Mossley Hill, Liverpool L18 1JW, (GB)
HENGERER, Bastian, Am Wasserbogen 39, D-8032 Grafelfing, (DE)
LINDHOLM, Dan, Otto Dischrer-Weg 13, D-8000 Munich 60, (DE)
ZAFRA, Francisco, Implerstrasse 67b, D-8000 Munich 70, (DE)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Goldin, Douglas Michael et al (31061), J.A. KEMP & CO. 14, South Square Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5LX, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 440777 A1 910814 (Basic)
EP 440777 A1 920513
EP 440777 B1 970212
WO 9103568 910321
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90913361 900829; WO 90US4915 900829
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 400591 890830; US 570657 900820
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12P-021/00; C12N-015/00; C12Q-001/00; C07H-015/12;
NOTE:
No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	2172
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	2029
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	2498
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	35002
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			41701
Total word count - documents A + B			41701

4/3,AB/73 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00392850
Labeled chemotactic peptides to image focal sites of infection or inflammation.
Markierte chemotaktische Peptide zur Visualisierung von Entzundungs- oder Infektionsstellen.
Peptides chimiotactiques marques pour visualiser des sites d'inflammation ou d'infection.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
THE GENERAL HOSPITAL CORPORATION, (370400), 55 Fruit Street, Boston, MA 02114, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION, (216161), U.S. Route no. 202, Raritan, NJ 08869, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Fischman, Alan Jay, 1 Longfellow Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, (US)
Rubin, Robert Harold, 78 Clinton Road, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146, (US)
Strauss, Harry William, 102 Mardell Road, Newton, Massachusetts 02159,

(US)
Fuccello, Anthony Joseph, 4 Brook Drive East, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, (US)
Kroon, Daniel John, 470 Hauck Road, Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807, (US)
Riexinger, Douglas James, 87 Bisen Road, Flemington, New Jersey 08822, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
VOSSIUS & PARTNER (100311), Postfach 86 07 67, D-81634 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 398143 A1 901122 (Basic)
EP 398143 B1 950315
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90108734 900509;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 349186 890509
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-051/08;

ABSTRACT EP 398143 A1
Chemotactic peptides are disclosed which comprise a peptide having the general formula:
N - X - Y - Leu - Phe - Z - W
wherein:
X is a bulky group;
Y is Met or Nle;
Z is a bond or a spacer sequence; and
W is a detectable label or a substituent for attaching a label or for attachment to a carrier.
Compositions containing these chemotactic peptides are also disclosed. These compositions are useful for instance in the form of pharmaceutical compositions for treating a localized site of infection or inflammation in an individual.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 99

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	470
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	1290
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	1105
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	1464
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	3477
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	3486
Total word count - document A			3947
Total word count - document B			7345
Total word count - documents A + B			11292

4/3,AB/74 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00371025
The use of oxidized polyamines, especially NN'-Bis-(3-propionaldehyde)-1-4-diaminobutane (sperminedialdehyde) as immunosuppressive agents.
Verwendung von oxydierten Polyamiden, speziell NN'-Bis-(3-propionaldehyd)-1-4-diaminobutan als Immunsuppressiva.
Utilisation des polyamides oxydes, en particulier NN'-Bis-(3-propionaldehyde)-1-4-diaminobutane (spermine dialdehyde) comme agents immunosuppresseurs.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ORTHO PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION, (216169), U.S. Route 202 P.O. Box 300, Raritan New Jersey 08869-0602, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Lau, Catherine Y., 1 Decourcy Court, Unionville Ontario, M3L 246, (CA)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Fisher, Adrian John et al (52611), CARPMAELS & RANSFORD 43 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2RA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 366451 A2 900502 (Basic)
EP 366451 A3 920115
EP 366451 B1 940406

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89311013 891025;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 262760 881026
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-031/13; C07C-217/40;

ABSTRACT EP 366451 A2
Oxidized polyamines of the Formula:
OCH - ALK(sup 1) - NR(sup 2) - CH(sub 2) - ALK(sup 2) - CH(sub 2) - NR(sup 2) - Z
wherein
ALK(sup 1) is independently alkylene;
R(sup 2) is independently hydrogen or -CH(sub 2)R(sup 3);
R(sup 3) is independently alkyl;
ALK(sup 2) is alkylene;
Z is H or ALK(sup 1) -CHO;
and their acid addition salts are disclosed as immunosuppressive agents.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 71

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPABF1	886
SPEC B	(English)	EPABF1	9514
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			10400
Total word count - documents A + B			10400

4/3,AB/75 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00356151
Pharmaceutical compositions useful in potentiating natural killer cell activity.
Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung zur Verwendung bei der Potenzierung der Naturalkillerzellen-Aktivitat.
Compositions pharmaceutiques utilisables pour potentialiser l'activite des lymphocytes-T-tueurs.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MERRELL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC., (433650), 2110 East Galbraith Road, Cincinnati Ohio 45215-6300, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Bowlin, Terry L., 8466 Pond Ridge Drive, Maineville Ohio 45039, (US)
Edwards, Michael L., 12033 Deerhorn Drive, Cincinnati Ohio 45240, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Vossius & Partner (100311), Siebertstrasse 4 P.O. Box 86 07 67, D-8000 Munchen 86, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 373623 A2 900620 (Basic)
EP 373623 A3 910814
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89123049 891213;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 284142 881214
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-031/16; A61K-031/165;

ABSTRACT EP 373623 A2
The present invention is directed to the use of certain polyamine compounds of the following formula: (see image in original document) wherein A = C(sub 3)(sub -)(sub 2)(sub 0) alkylene or (see image in original document) where m and n = 0-4, and
R = C(sub 1)(sub -)(sub 4) alkyl, for the preparation of a %pharmaceutical% %composition% useful in potentiating NK cell activity.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 67

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

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Available Text  Language   Update    Word Count
      CLAIMS A  (English)  EPABF1       50
      SPEC A    (English)  EPABF1     1507
Total word count - document A          1557
Total word count - document B             0
Total word count - documents A + B     1557


 4/3,AB/76     (Item 7 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00348229
N-2, 3-butadienyl triaminoalkane derivatives.
N-2,3-Butadienyl-tri-aminoalkanderivate.
Derives de N-butadiene-2,3 yl triaminoalcanes.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
  MERRELL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC., (433650), 2110 East Galbraith Road,
    Cincinnati Ohio 45215-6300, (US), (applicant designated states:
    AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
  Bey, Philippe, 7875 Ivygate Lane, Cincinnati Ohio 45241, (US)
  Stemerick, David M., 5598 Carlsbad Ct., Fairfield  Ohio 45014, (US)
  Edwards, Michael L., 12033 Deerhorn Drive, Cincinnati Ohio 45240, (US)
  Bitonti, Alan J., 7854 Carraway Court, Maineville Ohio 45039, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
  VOSSIUS & PARTNER (100311), Postfach 86 07 67, D-81634 Munchen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):  EP 353752  A1  900207 (Basic)
                              EP 353752  B1  940105
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 89114354 890803;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 228620 880804
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07C-211/21; A61K-031/13;

ABSTRACT EP 353752 A1
    The importance of polyamines in biological systems is discussed as well
  as the implications of polyamines in the treatment of various diseases.
  Novel N-substituted-2,3-butadienyl tri- and tetra-aminoalkanes are
  disclosed as well as their use in the treatment of diseases and the
  pharmaceutical compositions.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 47

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:
Available Text  Language   Update    Word Count
      CLAIMS B  (English)  EPBBF1      545
      CLAIMS B   (German)  EPBBF1      557
      CLAIMS B   (French)  EPBBF1      671
      SPEC B    (English)  EPBBF1     3617
Total word count - document A             0
Total word count - document B          5390
Total word count - documents A + B     5390
?
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Set     Items   Description
S1      10501   CADAVERINE
S2    3415176   S1 AND GASTROINTESTINAL OR BACTERIA
S3       1780   S1 AND S2
S4        141   S3 AND PHARMACEUTICAL
S5        141   S4 AND CADAVERINE
S6        141   RD (unique items)
S7         86   S6 AND PUTRESCINE
S8         86   RD (unique items)
S9          3   S8 AND DIAMINOALKYL
? t s1/3,ab/1-3
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

 1/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

14080748   BIOSIS NO.: 200300074777
Tissue transglutaminase as a modifying enzyme of the extracellular matrix
  in PVR membranes.
AUTHOR: Priglinger Siegfried G; May Christian A; Neubauer Aljoscha S; Alge
  Claudia S; Schoenfeld Carl-L; Kampik Anselm; Welge-Lussen Ulrich(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Ophthalmology,
  Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, Mathildenstrasse 8, 80336, Munich,
  Germany**Germany E-Mail: ulrich.welge-luessen@ak-i.med.uni-muenchen.de
JOURNAL: IOVS  44 (1):p355-364 January 2003 2003
MEDIUM: print
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: PURPOSE: Proliferative vitreoretinopathy (PVR) is characterized
  by the development of epi- and subretinal fibrocellular membranes
  containing modified retinal pigment epithelial (RPE) cells among others.
  In the present study, the role of transglutaminases in accumulation of
  extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins in these membranes was investigated.
  Transglutaminases are enzymes capable of cross-linking ECM proteins to
  proteolysis-resistant complexes. METHODS: PVR membranes were incubated
  with dansyl-%cadaverine% to demonstrate active transglutaminase.
  Localization of tissue transglutaminase (tTgase), its reaction product
  epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)-lysine, and fibronectin was investigated
  immunohistochemically. Colocalization was studied with a confocal laser
  scanning microscope. PVR membranes were also analyzed by RT-PCR for the
  presence of tTgase mRNA. In vitro, RPE cells were treated with
  transforming growth factor-beta2 (TGF-beta2), basic fibroblast growth
  factor, interleukin-6, and interleukin-1beta. Their effect was studied
  using immunohistochemistry and Northern and Western blot analyses.
  RESULTS: Transglutaminase activity and expression of tTgase were present
  in all PVR membranes. Staining was most prominent at the rim of the
  membranes. The enzyme was colocalized with
  epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)-lysine and fibronectin. No staining differences
  were found between epi- and subretinal membranes. Although native RPE
  cells contained only a basal level of tTgase mRNA, the expression and
  activity of tTgase was increased under culture conditions and further
  stimulated by TGF-beta2 treatment. CONCLUSIONS: The findings demonstrate
  that in PVR membranes tTgase is present and functionally active. The
  amount and activity of this enzyme appears to be related to the
  differentiation state of the RPE cells and their stimulation by
  TGF-beta2, a growth factor known to be increased in the vitreous of PVR.
  Intervention at this pathway may open a new approach for PVR prevention
  and therapy.

2003


 1/3,AB/2     (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
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14077070 BIOSIS NO.: 200300071095
A streamlined method for the isolation and quantitation of nanomole levels of exported polyamines in cell culture media.
AUTHOR: Hawel Leo III; Byus Craig V(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Division of Biomedical Sciences, University of California, Riverside, CA, 92521, USA**USA E-Mail: craig.byus@ucr.edu
JOURNAL: Analytical Biochemistry 311 (2):p127-132 December 15 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A number of years ago, our laboratory published a method for the isolation of small amounts of polyamines from cell culture media using the ion-exchange resin Bio-Rex 70. We have used this technique extensively to study the export of putrescine and %cadaverine% from cultured mammalian cells. Unfortunately, this method was highly inefficient in isolating the polyamines spermidine and spermine and was incapable of recovering the acetylated polyamine N1-acetylspermidine. In response to these shortcomings, we modified our previous protocol to quantitatively isolate the polyamines N1-acetylspermidine, putrescine, %cadaverine%, N1-acetylspermine, spermidine, and spermine. The new method, which is much faster to perform and more efficient than the one previously described, employs the use of disposable minicolumns and a single resin washing step using a weak solution of sodium carbonate at pH 9.3. This new protocol also eliminates the column elution step in favor of directly derivatizing the polyamines with dansyl chloride on the ion-exchange resin. High-performance liquid chromatography analysis of the dansylated polyamines isolated by this procedure showed that 75% of N1-acetylspermidine and nearly 100% of the other polyamines present in nanomolar levels were recovered from small amounts of cell culture medium. This new protocol is a valuable new tool for the study of the intracellular/extracellular dynamics of polyamine pools in cultured cells.

2002

1/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

14053770 BIOSIS NO.: 200300047799
Biogenic amines: Quality index of freshness in red and white meat.
AUTHOR: Vinci G(a); Antonelli M L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Control and Management of Goods and of their Impact on Environment, University "La Sapienza", Via del Castro Laurenziano, 9-00161, Rome, Italy**Italy E-Mail: giulivin@scec.eco.uniromal.it, marta.antonelli@uniromal.it
JOURNAL: Food Control 13 (8):p519-524 December 2002 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0956-7135
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Biogenic amine (BA) content in meat can be considered as a freshness marker or as a bad conservation marker. In particular the study of BA quantities in meat as a function of conservation time, could be a useful tool to control meat spoilage. In fact, the formation of some amines and concentration increase of those already existing in meat, are due to degrading processes in food, which are promoted by enzymatic reactions caused by external microbial activity or by endogenous tissue activities. The amines considered are: tryptamine, putrescine, %cadaverine%, serotonin, tyramine, spermidine, spermine. Their quantitative determination was carried out by means of HPLC, with spectrophotometric-UV detection, on pre-treated meat samples, both "red"

(adult bovine) and "white" (chicken). The amines were extracted in acid aqueous solution (HClO4) and then derivatised by dansylchloride. The trend of BA concentrations as a function of time was also investigated, in a period of 36 days, at the conservation temperature of 4+-1degreeC. The proposed method is linear in the range of concentrations between 0.01 and 5.0 mug/ml. For all the amines considered recoveries were gtoreq93%. The CV values for all the measures ranged between 1.47% and 2.94%. The results show that in red meat the BA levels are still low until 9 days of storage (ltoreq30 mg/kg) and that over 36 days only %cadaverine% and tyramine concentrations become very high (gtoreq120 mg/kg). In white meat all the BA levels remain quite low (ltoreq40 mg/kg) all over the 36 days, instead of the %cadaverine% content which gains 50 mg/kg at the seventh day of storage.

2002
? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	10501	CADAVERINE
S2	3415176	S1 AND GASTROINTESTINAL OR BACTERIA
S3	1780	S1 AND S2
S4	141	S3 AND PHARMACEUTICAL
S5	141	S4 AND CADAVERINE
S6	141	RD (unique items)
S7	86	S6 AND PUTRESCINE
S8	86	RD (unique items)
S9	3	S8 AND DIAMINOALKYL

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? s s1 not py>1998
<------User Break------>
u!
? s s3 not py>1998
Processing
Processed  10 of  60 files ...
>>>One or more prefixes are unsupported
>>>  or undefined in one or more files.
Processing
Processed  30 of  60 files ...
Processing
Processed  50 of  60 files ...
Completed processing all files
           1780  S3
       63110805  PY>1998
     S10    1158  S3 NOT PY>1998
? t s10/3,ab/1-5
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

 10/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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12645801   BIOSIS NO.: 200000399303
Role of polyamines in the regulation of oxygen uptake by bacteroids and
  mitochondria from Galega orientalis nodules.
AUTHOR: Vassileva V(a); Ignatov G(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Institute of Plant Physiology, Bulgarian Academy of
  Sciences, Acad. G. Bonchev Str., Bl. 21, 1113, Sofia**Bulgaria
JOURNAL: Bulgarian Journal of Plant Physiology (Special Issue):p214 1998
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 11th Congress of the Federation of European Societies
of Plant Physiology  Varna, Bulgaria  September 07-11, 1998
ISSN: 1310-4586
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
1998


 10/3,AB/2     (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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11728062 BIOSIS NO.: 199800509793
Aminopeptidases from Lactobacillus sake affected by amines in dry sausages.
AUTHOR: Sanz Yolanda; Toldra Fidel(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Agroquim. Tecnol. Alimentos, Apartado 73, 46100 Burjassot**Spain
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Science 63 (5):p894-896 Sept.-Oct., 1998
ISSN: 0022-1147
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The effects of amines found in sausages (%cadaverine%, histamine, 2-phenylethylamine, putrescine, spermidine, spermine, tryptamine and tyramine) on the activity of four aminopeptidases (AP 1, AP 2, AP 3 and AP 4) from Lactobacillus sake were determined. Histamine caused the strongest inhibition on AP 1 followed by tryptamine. The activity of AP 2 was markedly reduced by tryptamine and 2-phenylethylamine. AP 3 was inhibited at similar levels by histamine, tyramine and tryptamine but activated by putrescine, %cadaverine% and spermidine. Agmatine caused the strongest inhibition on AP 4.
1998

10/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11691465 BIOSIS NO.: 199800473196
Polyamine profiles of gram-positive catalase positive cocci.
AUTHOR: Gvozdiak Oxana R; Schumann Peter; Griepenburg Ulrich; Auling Georg (a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Mikrobiol. Univ., Schneiderberg 50, D-30167 Hannover**Germany
JOURNAL: Systematic and Applied Microbiology 21 (2):p279-284 June, 1998
ISSN: 0723-2020
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamine profiles of 26 type strains of Gram-positive, catalase-positive cocci, belonging to different phylogenetic lineages were obtained by gradient high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and fluorescence detection. Clearly, growth conditions affected the total amount of polyamines, but did not change the qualitative pattern of a culture. Hydrolysis with 6 N HCl revealed putrescine and %cadaverine% as bound polyamines of Staphylococcus kloosii DSM 20676T and S. auricularis DSM 20609T in addition to the pattern obtained by the usual extraction procedure with 0.2 N perchloric acid. Spermidine (SPD) and spermine (SPM), in different ratios, were the main polyamines in different species of Micrococcus, Dermacoccus, Kocuria, Kytococcus, Staphylococcus, Planococcus, Marinococcus, Kineococcus, Stomatococcus, and also Deinococcus. D. radiodurans displayed a unique profile with several unknown compounds. Nesterenkonia halobia was easily separated from the other cocci by the presence of %cadaverine% (CAD) as the main polyamine, Dermacoccus nishinomiyaensis by the presence of diaminopropane (DAP) as a major compound, and Kineococcus by the presence of putrescine (PUT) and %cadaverine% in addition to the major compounds SPD and SPM. Polyamines can be used for intrageneric differentiation within Micrococcus and Planococcus and allow also to distinguish S. auricularis and S. carnosus from other staphylococci.

1998
?

10/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11690446 BIOSIS NO.: 199800472177
Polyamine distribution among authentic pseudomonads and Azotobacteraceae.
AUTHOR: Goris Johan(a); Kerstes Karel; De Vos Paul
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Laboratorium Microbiol., Ledeganckstraat 35, B-9000 Gent **Belgium
JOURNAL: Systematic and Applied Microbiology 21 (2):p285-290 June, 1998
ISSN: 0723-2020
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamine patterning of 176 bacterial strains, of which 158 either belong to the so-called Pseudomonas rRNA group I (the authentic pseudomonads) or to the Azotobacteraceae (free-living nitrogen-fixers), indicate and confirm that both taxa are closely related. All strains show putrescine (PUT) and spermidine (SPD) in their pattern. The authentic pseudomonads could be split into a %cadaverine% lacking (CAD-) and a %cadaverine% containing (CAD+) group (including the type species Pseudomonas aeruginosa), while all (except Azomonas insignis) free-living nitrogen-fixers were CAD+. This observation also supports recent rRNA sequence data which show a phylogenetic closer relationship between Azotobacter vinelandii and the Pseudomonas aeruginosa rRNA sublineage than between Azotobacter vinelandii and the Pseudomonas fluorescens rRNA sublineage.

1998

10/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11665346 BIOSIS NO.: 199800447077
Hygienic status and biogenic amine content of mung bean sprouts.
AUTHOR: Skowronek F; Simon-Sarkadi L(a); Holzapfel W H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biochemistry Food Technol., Technical Univ. Budapest, P.O. Box 91, H-1521 Budapest**Hungary
JOURNAL: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung A 207 (2):p97-100 1998
ISSN: 1431-4630
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Microbiological analyses of commercial mung bean sprouts showed the total, viable microbiological population to exceed 108 cfu/g. Enterobacter cloacae, Klebsiella pneumoniae and Enterobacter agglomerans were found to be the dominant and most frequently isolated microbial species. Putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermidine and spermine were detected in all samples investigated. Formation of biogenic amines by pure culture isolates was studied in a modified decarboxylase medium at different temperatures, pH values and atmospheres. Highest activities were found under aerobic conditions at 20degreeC. K. pneumoniae 861 produced 1.2 mg %cadaverine%/ml after an incubation period of 24 h and E. cloacae 862 produced 2 mg putrescine/ml after 48 h of incubation. For E. agglomerans 863, no biogenic amines were detected under these conditions. Production of %cadaverine% by E. cloacae 862 and K. pneumoniae 861 under aerobic conditions is presumably related to lysine decarboxylase activities. Although highest decarboxylase activities have usually been found at acidic pH values, amine production reached a maximum at pH 7. Under anaerobic conditions, E. cloacae 862 produced only about half the amount of putrescine as under aerobic conditions, whilst K. pneumoniae 861 produced significantly less %cadaverine% but was able to produce putrescine.

1998

10/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11635509 BIOSIS NO.: 199800417240
Endogenous %cadaverine% decreases Escherichia coli outer membrane permeability.
AUTHOR: Samartzidou H; Delcour A H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Univ. Houston, Houston, TX**USA
JOURNAL: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology 98p340 1998
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 98th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Atlanta, Georgia, USA May 17-21, 1998
SPONSOR: American Society for Microbiology
ISSN: 1060-2011
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1998

10/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11625667 BIOSIS NO.: 199800408009
Dietary guar gum and pectin stimulate intestinal microbial polyamine synthesis in rats.
AUTHOR: Noack Jutta; Kleessen Brigitta; Proll Juergen; Dongowski Gerhard; Blaut Michael
AUTHOR ADDRESS: German Inst. Human Nutr., Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Dep. Gastrointestinal Microbiol., 14558 Bergholz-Rehbr**Germany
JOURNAL: Journal of Nutrition 128 (8):p1385-1391 Aug., 1998
ISSN: 0022-3166
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The effects of two highly fermentable dietary fibers (guar gum and pectin) on the type and concentrations of cecal polyamines as affected by the intestinal microflora were studied in groups of germ-free in = 10/group) and conventional rats (n = 6/group). Both germ-free and conventional rats were randomly assigned to one of three treatments as follows: 1) fiber-free control diet, 2) control diet + 10% guar gum and 3) control diet + 10% pectin. In germ-free rats, guar gum and pectin had no effect on cecal polyamine concentrations. Putrescine was confirmed to be the major endogenous polyamine within the gut lumen. In cecal contents of conventional rats, both guar gum and pectin led to the appearance of %cadaverine% and to elevated putrescine concentrations in comparison with the fiber-free control diet (1.35 +- 0.15 and 2.27 +- 0.32, respectively, vs. 0.20 +- 0.03 mumol/g dry weight, P < 0.05). The cecal %cadaverine% concentration was higher in pectin- than in guar-fed rats (8.20 +- 0.89 vs. 1.92 +- 0.27 mumol/g dry weight, P < 0.05). Counts of total %bacteria%, bacteroides, fusobacteria and enterobacteria were higher (P < 0.05) in rats fed guar gum and pectin. Bifidobacteria were found exclusively in guar-fed rats. In vitro studies on selected species representing the numerically dominant population groups of the human gut flora (bacteroides, fusobacteria, anaerobic cocci and bifidobacteria) were examined for their ability to synthesize intracellular polyamines. These experiments demonstrated the ability of bacteroides, fusobacteria and anaerobic cocci to synthesize high amounts of putrescine and spermidine. Calculations based on these results suggest that the intestinal microflora are a major source of polyamines in the contents of the large intestine.

1998

10/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11591211 BIOSIS NO.: 199800371907
Clostridia, Enterobacteriaceae, Enterococci and its relation to biogenic amines content in Egyptian marketed Ras cheese.
AUTHOR: Sharaf O M(a); Abd-Alla El-Sayed A M; El-Shafei Kawther(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Food Dairy Technol. Dep., Natl. Res. Cent., Dokki, Cairo **Egypt
JOURNAL: Egyptian Journal of Microbiology 32 (1):p129-140 1997
ISSN: 0301-8172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Hindi

ABSTRACT: Ras cheese is a local Egyptian hard cheese made from cow's and buffalo's milk. Forty samples of Ras cheese were collected from Cairo and Giza markets and examined for the incidence of Clostridia, Enterobacteriaceae and Enterococci species and detection of their biogenic amines content. Hundred and thirty isolates were identified and examined for the histamine production. The average count of Clostridia, Enterobacteriaceae and Enterococci were 6 X 102, 7.8 X 102 and 4.4 X 105 cfu/g respectively. Tyramine, histamine, putrescine, %cadaverine%, tryptamine and phenylethylamine were detected in 57.5, 100, 42.5, 45, 7.5 and 60% of the examined samples respectively. Tyramine was observed in most cheese samples contaminated with largy counts of Streptococcus faecalis (> 105 cfu/g). 25% of the samples contained over 10 mg histamine/100g cheese. The research discussed the relation between the incidence of clostridia, enterococci and enterobacteriaceae species and the presence of some biogenic amines in Egyptian Ras cheese.

1997

10/3,AB/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11489162 BIOSIS NO.: 199800270494
Changes in biogenic amines and microbiological analysis in albacore (Thunnus alalunga) muscle during frozen storage.
AUTHOR: Ben-Gigirey Begona(a); Sousa Juan M Vieites Baptista De; Villa Tomas G; Barros-Velazquez Jorge
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Centro Tecnico Conserv. Productos Pesca, Campus Univ. Vigo, As Lagoas-Marcosende, P.O. Box 258, **Spain
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Protection 61 (5):p608-615 May, 1998
ISSN: 0362-028X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Albacore specimens of extra quality were analyzed for their biogenic amine contents after 1, 3, 6, and 9 months of frozen storage at -18degreeC or -25degreeC. A high-performance liquid chromatography method involving a linear elution gradient was optimized for the identification and determination of putrescine, %cadaverine%, histamine, spermidine, and spermine in albacore tuna. Putrescine was the biogenic amine that showed the highest increase, reaching concentrations of 59.04 ppm (815% of the initial level) and 68.26 ppm (942% of the initial level) in the white muscle of albacore after 9 months of frozen storage at -18 and -25degreeC, respectively. %Cadaverine%, histamine, and spermine concentrations were below 3, 5, and 11 ppm, respectively, after 9 months of frozen storage, while spermidine underwent a significant decrease at both storage temperatures. Microbiological analysis confirmed the absence of species of Enterobacteriaceae in 75% of the albacore specimens after 9

months of frozen storage; colifo[illegible] were always below 3 CFU/g. Th[illegible] survival rate of the psychrotrophic microorganisms after 9 months of frozen storage at -25degreeC was 4.6%, while 38.9 and 92.1% of the aerobic mesophiles present in the white muscle of albacore before freezing survived 9 months of storage at -18 and -25degreeC, respectively.

1998

10/3,AB/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11448220 BIOSIS NO.: 199800229552
"Black holes" and bacterial pathogenicity: A large genomic deletion that enhances the virulence of Shigella spp. and enteroinvasive Escherichia coli.
AUTHOR: Maurelli Anthony T(a); Fernandez Reinaldo E; Bloch Craig A; Rode Christopher K; Fasano Alessio
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Uniformed Serv. Univ. Health Sci., F. Edward Hebert Sch. Med., 4301 Jo**USA
JOURNAL: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 95 (7):p3943-3948 March 31, 1998
ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Plasmids, bacteriophages, and pathogenicity islands are genomic additions that contribute to the evolution of bacterial pathogens. For example, Shigella spp., the causative agents of bacillary dysentery, differ from the closely related commensal Escherichia coli in the presence of a plasmid in Shigella that encodes virulence functions. However, pathogenic %bacteria% also may lack properties that are characteristic of nonpathogens. Lysine decarboxylase (LDC) activity is present in apprxeq90% of E. coli strains but is uniformly absent in Shigella strains. When the gene for LDC, cadA, was introduced into Shigella flexneri 2a, virulence became attenuated, and enterotoxin activity was inhibited greatly. The enterotoxin inhibitor was identified as %cadaverine%, a product of the reaction catalyzed by LDC. Comparison of the S. flexneri 2a and laboratory E. coli K-12 genomes in the region of cadA revealed a large deletion in Shigella. Representative strains of Shigella spp. and enteroinvasive E. coli displayed similar deletions of cadA. Our results suggest that, as Shigella spp. evolved from E. coli to become pathogens, they not only acquired virulence genes on a plasmid but also shed genes via deletions. The formation of these "black holes," deletions of genes that are detrimental to a pathogenic lifestyle, provides an evolutionary pathway that enables a pathogen to enhance virulence. Furthermore, the demonstration that %cadaverine% can inhibit enterotoxin activity may lead to more general models about toxin activity or entry into cells and suggests an avenue for antitoxin therapy. Thus, understanding the role of black holes in pathogen evolution may yield clues to new treatments of infectious diseases.

1998

10/3,AB/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11436914 BIOSIS NO.: 199800218246
Natural abundance of !1!5N in amino acids and polyamines from leguminous nodules: Unique !1!5N enrichment in homospermidine.
AUTHOR: Yoneyama T(a); Fujihara S; Yagi K
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Plant Nutrition Diagn. Lab., Natl. Agric. Res. Cent., Kannondai 3-1-1, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of Experimental Botany 49 (320):p521-526 March, 1998

ISSN: 0022-0957
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The natural 15N abundance (delta15N value) in acetylpropyl derivatives of amino acids and in ethyloxycarbonyl derivatives of polyamines was determined using a gas chromatography/combustion/mass spectrometer (GC/C/MS). delta15N values determined for 12 amino acids and five polyamines by GC/C/MS were identical to those obtained by a direct combustion method using an automatic nitrogen and carbon analysis (ANCA) mass spectrometer, the difference being less than +- 1.0%. in most cases. The GC/C/MS method was used to analyse delta15N values in the amino acids and polyamines from root nodules of pea and faba bean and from stem nodules of Sesbania rostrata. The analysis of delta15N values revealed that homospermidine had high delta15N values, as much as +40permill, while the amino acids investigated had delta15N values between -3 and +6permill, putrescine between +2 and +8permill, %cadaverine% between +1 and +7permill, spermidine between -2 and +4permill, and spermine between 0 and +6permill. The mechanism of 15N enrichment in homospermidine is discussed.

1998

10/3,AB/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11400515 BIOSIS NO.: 199800181847
Entry and intracellular localization of Legionella dumoffii in Vero cells.
AUTHOR: Maruta Koji(a); Ogawa Midori; Miyamoto Hiroshi; Izu Kunio; Yoshida Shin-Ichi
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol., Sch. Med., Univ. Occupational and Environmental Health, Kitakyushu 807**Japan
JOURNAL: Microbial Pathogenesis 24 (2):p65-73 Feb., 1998
ISSN: 0882-4010
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Organisms of some Legionella species are known to internalize and multiply within epithelial cell lines. During the study on interaction between Legionella spp. and Vero cells, we found that L. dumoffii Tex-KL (ATCC 33343) can enter into Vero cells approximately four to 20 times more often than five other strains of four species of legionella. The mode of entry between L. dumoffii Tex-KL and L. pneumophila Philadelphia-1 was compared and studied by treating Vero cells with reagents which inhibit phagocytosis and endocytosis. Monodansyl %cadaverine%, cytochalasin D and nocodazol were used as inhibitors of receptor-mediated endocytosis, microfilament-dependent phagocytosis and polymerization of microtubules, respectively. The uptake of L. dumoffii Tex-KL required receptor-mediated endocytosis by Vero cells, while the uptake of L. pneumophila Philadelphia-1 used mainly microfilament-dependent phagocytosis. Polymerization of microtubules was necessary for Vero cells for the uptake of both strains of legionella. An electron microscopic examination revealed that some organisms of the L. dumoffii strain Tex-KL escaped from endosomal vacuoles into cytoplasm in the early stage of infection, and proliferated in the cytoplasm. At that period, most of the %bacteria% were surrounded by rough endoplasmic reticula. In contrast, L. pneumophila Philadelphia-1 proliferated only within ribosome-lined endosome. We suggest that L. dumoffii Tex-KL internalize and proliferate in Vero cells in a different way to L. pneumophila Philadelphia-1, and that there is a variety of the mode of interaction between Legionella spp. and epithelial cells.

1998

10/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11283148 BIOSIS NO.: 199800064480
Biogenic amines in Canadian wines: How big is the problem?
AUTHOR: Soleas G J(a); Goldberg D M; Carey M; Diamandis E P; Karumanchiri A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Andres Wines Ltd., P.O. Box 10550, Winona, ON L8E 5S4** Canada
JOURNAL: American Journal of Enology and Viticulture 48 (3):p386-387 1997
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the American Society for Enology and Viticulture San Diego, California, USA June 1997
ISSN: 0002-9254
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1997
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oral cavities of the denture-wearing population was very high (48%) as compared with the other groups: 27.1% in the malodor clinic patients, 16.4% in the normal population, and 13% among orthodontic patients. Isolates of Klebsiella and Enterobacter emitted foul odors in vitro which resembled bad breath, with concomitant production of volatile sulfides and %cadaverine%, both compounds related to bad breath. When incubated on a sterile denture, enterobacterial isolates produced typical denture foul odor. Isolates exhibited cell-surface hydrophobic properties when tested for adhesion to acryl and aggregation with ammonium sulphate. The results, taken together, suggest that Klebsiella and related Enterobacteriaceae may play a role in denture malodor.

1997

10/3,AB/18 (Item 18 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11223589 BIOSIS NO.: 199800004921
Biogenic amines in dry sausages during shelf-life storage.
AUTHOR: Eerola Susanna(a); Sagues Artur-Xavier Roig; Lilleberg Leena; Aalto Helja
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Natioanl Vet. Food Research Inst., Dep. Chem., P.O. Box 368, FIN-00231 Helsinki**Finland
JOURNAL: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung A 205 (5):p351-355 Nov., 1997
ISSN: 1431-4630
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The formation of biogenic amines in dry sausages after ripening was studied. Four batches of dry sausages were provided by a manufacturer after slicing and vacuum-packaging and were stored at +4degree C and +10degree C. Biogenic amines (tyramine, histamine, tryptamine, phenylethylamine, putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermine and spermidine) were analysed 4 times during the 58-day storage time. Dry sausages were also evaluated according to their sensory acceptability, pH values and contents of thiobarbituric acid and volatile nitrosamines. Tyramine and putrescine were formed during the storage period and differences between batches were detected. The sensory quality remained acceptable throughout the trial. The slight decrease in sensory scores during the storage time could not been explained either by increased tyramine and putrescine levels or by other chemical parameters. The results of this study demonstrate that contamination by amine-producing %bacteria% and/or amine formation can also occur after the fermentation process of dry sausages.

1997

10/3,AB/19 (Item 19 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11192399 BIOSIS NO.: 199799813544
Genetic identification of chemotactic transducers for amino acids in Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
AUTHOR: Taguchi Kazunori; Fukutomi Hiroyuki; Kuroda Akio; Kato Junichi; Ohtake Kisao(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Fermentation Technol., Hiroshima Univ., Higashi-Hiroshima, Hiroshima 739**Japan
JOURNAL: Microbiology (Reading) 143 (10):p3223-3229 1997
ISSN: 1350-0872
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Two chemotactic transducer genes (termed pctB and pctC) and an open reading frame (orf1) were found in the pctA-flanking region which

was previously identified as a chemotactic transducer gene in Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The pctB and pctC genes encode predicted polypeptides of 629 and 632 amino acids, respectively. Overall, PctB and PctC had 81 and 75% amino acid identities with PctA, respectively. A null mutant strain PCT2, which contained a deletion in the entire pctC, orf1, pctA and pctB genes, did not show chemotaxis towards all 20 commonly occurring L-amino acids. This mutant strain also failed to respond to amino acid catabolites (%cadaverine%, 4-aminobutyrate and putrescine) that are strong attractants for the wild-type strain PAO1. To study the role of each gene product in L-amino acid taxis, plasmids harbouring the pctC, orf1, pctA, or pctB genes were constructed and introduced into strain PCT2 by transformation. The orf1 gene did not complement the defect in chemotaxis of strain PCT2. The pctA gene restored the ability of strain PCT2 to respond to 18 L-amino acids, suggesting that PctA plays a major role in detecting L-amino acids in P. aeruginosa. The pctB and pctC genes complemented the defect in chemotaxis to only seven (Ala, Arg, Glu, Lys, Met, Tyr, Gin) and two (His, Pro) L-amino acids, respectively.

1997

10/3,AB/20 (Item 20 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11167299 BIOSIS NO.: 199799788444
Estimation of the pore size of the large-conductance mechanosensitive ion channel of Escherichia coli.
AUTHOR: Cruickshank Christopher C; Minchin Rodney F; Le Dain Alexander C; Martinac Boris(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Pharmacol., Univ. Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6907**Australia
JOURNAL: Biophysical Journal 73 (4):p1925-1931 1997
ISSN: 0006-3495
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The open channel diameter of Escherichia coli recombinant large-conductance mechanosensitive ion channels (MscL) was estimated using the model of Hille (Hille, S. 1968. Pharmacological modifications of the sodium channels of frog nerve. J. Gen. Physiol. 51:199-219) that relates the pore size to conductance. Based on the MscL conductance of 3.8 nS, and assumed pore lengths, a channel diameter of 34 to 46 A was calculated. To estimate the pore size experimentally, the effect of large organic ions on the, conductance of MscL was examined. Poly-L-lysines (PLLs) with a diameter of 37 ANG or larger significantly reduced channel conductance, whereas spermine (apprx 15 ANG), PLL-19 (apprx 25 ANG) and 1,1'-bis-(3-(1'-methyl-(4,4'bipyridinium)-1-yl)-propyl)-4,4'-bipyridinium (apprx 30 ANG) had no effect. The smaller organic ions putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermine, and succinate all permeated the channel. We conclude that the open pore diameter of the MscL is apprx 40 ANG , indicating that the MscL has one of the largest channel pores yet described. This channel diameter is consistent with the proposed homohexameric model of the MscL.

1997

10/3,AB/21 (Item 21 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11130865 BIOSIS NO.: 199799752010
Formation of biogenic amines during the maturity process of raw meat products, for example of cervelat sausage.
AUTHOR: Tevino E; Beil D; Steinhart H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Inst. Biochem. Food Chem., Dep. Food Chem., Univ. Hamburg, Hamburg**Germany

JOURNAL: Food Chemistry 60 (4):p5[illegible]-526 1997
ISSN: 0308-8146
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The raw meat product cervelat sausage with a diameter of 90 mm was investigated during maturation and storage over a period of about 12 weeks. The examination was carried out by ion exchange chromatography (amino acid analyzer) and included the amines ethylamine, propylamine, butylamine, putrescine, histamine, %cadaverine%, tyramine, beta-phenylethylamine, spermidine and spermine. In addition, the starter %bacteria% cultures varied according to manufacturer. Over the duration of investigation, five different production batches were observed in parallel. During the maturity process and storage, after 87 days, tyramine (58.9 mg kg-1) showed a clear dominance, followed by spermine (34.1 mg kg-1), putrescine (26.1 mg kg-1) and spermidine (8.7 mg kg-1), if starter %bacteria% culture 1 was used. Other amines were not detected. The use of starter %bacteria% culture 2 led, after 87 days, to the highest content of putrescine (244.1 mg kg-1), followed by tyramine (119.2 mg kg-1), histamine (52.9 mg kg-1), spermine (37.5 mg kg-1) and spermidine (9.2 mg kg-1). With the use of starter %bacteria% culture 3, for spermine and spermidine a comparable behavior was shown to that with culture 1 or 2. After 87 days, putrescine reached the highest value of 484.2 mg kg-1 followed by tyramine (119.4 mg kg-1) and histamine (111.0 mg kg-1). %Cadaverine% (36.9 mg kg-1) could also be determined. As an accompanying investigation, the parameters pH, water activity (a-w) and microbial count (lactobacilli, enterobacteria, staphylococci and yeast) were determined. An investigation of the sections center-middle-edge showed that the content of amines increases to its highest values in the middle. The edge showed the lowest content. This behavior correlates with the a-w distribution of a raw sausage.

1997

10/3,AB/22 (Item 22 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11130714 BIOSIS NO.: 199799751859
Biogenic amines in meat inoculated with Lactobacillus sake starter strains and an amine-positive lactic acid bacterium.
AUTHOR: Roig-Sagues Artur; Eerola Susanna(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Chem., Natl. Vet. and Food Res. Inst., P.O. Box 368, FIN-00231 Helsinki**Finland
JOURNAL: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung A 205 (3):p227-231 1997
ISSN: 1431-4630
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Formation of biogenic amines in minced meat inoculated with two Lactobacillus sake starter culture strains and an amine-positive lactic acid bacterium (G-106) was studied. The effects of these starter cultures against the formation of biogenic amines were dependent on the kind of decarboxylating microorganisms present in the raw material and the effects were different for each amine. Starter strains maintained the microbiological quality of the meat kept at 20 degree C for 7 days, and inhibited the formation of putrescine and %cadaverine%. They also inhibited the formation of phenylethylamine caused by G-106 when it was present at an initial level of 102 colony-forming units (CFU)/g. However, the formation of tyramine was not affected and the formation of histamine was increased when starters were used in samples inoculated with G-106.

1997

10/3,AB/23 (Item 23 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11036395 BIOSIS NO.: 199799657540
Effect of starter cultures on biogenic amine formation during fermented sausage production.
AUTHOR: Hernandez-Jover Teresa; Izquierdo-Pulido Maria; Veciana-Nogues M Teresa; Marine-Font Abel; Vidal-Carou M Carmen(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Unitat de Nutricio i Bromatologia, Fac. de Farm., Univ. de Barcelona, Avinguda Joan XXIII, s/n, **Spain
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Protection 60 (7):p825-830 1997
ISSN: 0362-028X
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Changes in biogenic amines, pH, water activity values, and counts of aerobic, lactic acid, Enterobacteriaceae, and pseudomonad %bacteria% were followed during production of dry sausage. The effect of two starter cultures, Lactobacillus plantarum plus Micrococcus carnosus and Pediococcus pentosaceus plus Micrococcus carnosus, on amine production was investigated. Raw materials used in sausage production only contributed spermine and spermidine to the final products. Tyramine, putrescine, and %cadaverine% contents increased during the fermentation stage, and tyramine was the prevailing amine in the final sausages. Sausages produced by fermentation with starters, as compared to natural fermentation (control), had a lower amount of tyramine, putrescine, and %cadaverine%, but differences in microbial counts were minor. Levels of spermine decreased during sausage production and those of spermidine remained relatively constant. Aerobic plate and lactic acid %bacteria% counts increased during ripening while levels of species of Enterobacteriaceae and pseudomonads decreased. Starters seemed to decrease the biogenic amine formation but did not prevent it. The high background flora naturally present on the starting meat and pork lard seemed to have a strong influence on biogenic amine formation during ripening.

1997
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>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

10/3,AB/26 (Item 26 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11031809 BIOSIS NO.: 199799652954
Discrimination of members of the family Pasteurellaceae based on polyamine patterns.
AUTHOR: Busse Hans-Juergen(a); Bunka Sebastian; Hensel Andreas; Lubitz Werner
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Mikrobiol. Genetik, Univ. Wien, Dr. Bohr-Gasse 9, A-1030 Vienna**Austria
JOURNAL: International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology 47 (3):p698-708 1997
ISSN: 0020-7713
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In a study of the classification of members of the family Pasteurellaceae, the polyamine patterns of 101 strains were analyzed. These strains included the type strains of species belonging to the genera Actinobacillus, Haemophilus, and Pasteurella and additional strains of selected species, as well as numerous unnamed strains. Members of the genus Actinobacillus sensu stricto were characterized by the presence of 1,3-diaminopropane as the predominant compound. In the majority of the species of the genus Haemophilus sensu stricto 1,3-diaminopropane was also the major compound in the polyamine pattern. In contrast, Haemophilus intermedius subsp. gazogenes and Haemophilus parainfluenzae were characterized by high levels of 1,3-diaminopropane, %cadaverine%, and putrescine. These results confirmed the findings of Dewhirst et al. (F. E. Dewhirst, B. J. Paster, 1. Olsen, and G. J. Fraser, Zentralbl. Bakteriol. Parasitenkd. Infektionskr. Hyg. Abt. 1 Orig. 279:35-44, 1993), who demonstrated that H. parainfluenzae is phylogenetically only distantly related to the type species of the genus Haemophilus, Haemophilus influenzae. The phylogenetic diversity of the genus Pasteurella sensu stricto determined by Dewhirst et al. was also reflected to some extent by different polyamine patterns. The common characteristics found in Pasteurella multocida, Pasteurella canis, Pasteurella dagmatis, Pasteurella stomatis, and Pasteurella sp. strain B were high levels of putrescine and spermidine and the presence of the unusual triamine sym-norspermidine. Pasteurella avium, Pasteurella gallinarum, and Pasteurella volantium contained high concentrations of 1,3-diaminopropane and spermidine. Pasteurella langaa contained only high concentrations of 1,3-diaminopropane, and Pasteurella anatis was characterized by the presence of 1,3-diaminopropane as the predominant compound and high levels of putrescine and spermidine. Our data demonstrate that polyamine patterns are useful for discrimination within the family Pasteurellaceae.

1997

10/3,AB/27 (Item 27 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11024918 BIOSIS NO.: 199799646063
Disruption of polyamine modulation by a single amino acid substitution on the L3 loop of the OmpC porin channel.
AUTHOR: Liu Nazhen; Benedik Michael J; Delcour Anne H(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biophysical Sci., Univ. Houston, Houston, TX 77204-5513**USA
JOURNAL: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta 1326 (2):p201-212 1997
ISSN: 0006-3002
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Structural studies have demonstrated that the extracellular L3 loop of porin constricts the channel and suggest that this loop might be involved in channel selectivity and gating. We previously showed that positively charged polyamines can induce changes in porin gating kinetics by stabilization of closed states. Here we report the effects of the mutation of two different aspartate residues of Escherichia coli OmpC porin on the polyamine sensitivity of the channel. Aspartate 105 or aspartate 118 on the L3 loop was replaced by glutamine by site-directed mutagenesis. The gating activity of the wild-type and mutant channels were studied by patch-clamp of liposomes containing reconstituted outer membrane fractions, in the absence or the presence of either polyamine spermine or %cadaverine%. Porin channels with a D118Q mutation, at the root of L3, still showed some, albeit milder, sensitivity to polyamine modulation. On the other hand, the D105Q mutation, at the tip of L3, abolished the increase in closing frequency which is typically observed in the presence of polyamines. We conclude that aspartate 105 primarily, but not aspartate 118, plays an important role in mediating the polyamine-induced changes in gating kinetics that result in the inhibition of the OmpC channel.

1997

10/3,AB/28 (Item 28 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10968082 BIOSIS NO.: 199799589227
Polyamine distribution patterns within the families Aeromonadaceae, Vibrionaceae, Pasteurellaceae, and Halomonadaceae, and related genera of the gamma subclass of the Proteobacteria.
AUTHOR: Hamana Koei
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Coll. Med. Care Technology, Gunma Univ., 3-39-15 Showa-machi, Maebashi 371**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of General and Applied Microbiology 43 (1):p49-59 1997
ISSN: 0022-1260
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamines of the four families and the five related genera within the gamma subclass of the class Proteobacteria were analyzed by HPLC with the objective of developing a chemotaxonomic system. The production of putrescine, diaminopropane, %cadaverine%, and agmatine are not exactly correlated to the phylogenetic genospecies within 36 strains of the genus Aeromonas (the family Aeromonadaceae) lacking in triamines. The occurrence of norspermidine was limited but not ubiquitous within the family Vibrionaceae, including 20 strains of Vibrio, Listonella, Photobacterium, and Salinivibrio. Spermidine was not substituted for the absence of norspermidine in the family. Agmatine was detected only in Photobacterium. Salinivibrio and some strains of Vibrio were devoid of polyamines. Vibrio ("Moritella") marinus contained %cadaverine%. Within the family Pasteurellaceae, Haemophilus contained %cadaverine% only and Actinobacillus contained no polyamine. Halomonas, Chromohalobacter, and Zymobacter, belonging to the family Halomonadaceae, ubiquitously contained spermidine and sporadically %cadaverine% and agmatine. Shewanella contained putrescine and %cadaverine%; Alteromonas macleodii, putrescine, 2-hydroxyputrescine, %cadaverine%, 2-hydroxyspermidine, and spermidine; Pseudoalteromonas, putrescine, %cadaverine%, and spermidine; Marinobacter, spermidine; and Marinomonas, putrescine and spermidine. Their polyamine profiles serve as a chemotaxonomic marker within the gamma subclass.

1997

10/3,AB/29 (Item 29 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10962200 BIOSIS NO.: 19979958334
Kinetics of amino acid decarboxylation in Salmonella enteritidis.
AUTHOR: Tan W; Kanagapandian K; Shelef L A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 49202**USA
JOURNAL: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology 97 (0):p445 1997
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 97th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Miami Beach, Florida, USA May 4-8, 1997
ISSN: 1060-2011
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1997

10/3,AB/30 (Item 30 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10941718 BIOSIS NO.: 199799562863
%Gastrointestinal% polyamines and regulation of mucosal growth and function.
AUTHOR: Seidel Edward R(a); Scemama Jean-Luc
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Physiol., East Carolina Univ. Sch. Med., Greenville, NC 27858**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry 8 (3):p104-111 1997
ISSN: 0955-2863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Literature Review
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1997

10/3,AB/31 (Item 31 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10941668 BIOSIS NO.: 199799562813
Fasting gastric fluid and fecal polyamine concentrations in premature infants.
AUTHOR: Forget P P(a); Degraeuwe P L J; Smeets C; Deutz N E P
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Univ. Hosp. Maastricht, Dep. Pediatr., P.O. Box 5800, 6201 AZ Maastricht**Netherlands
JOURNAL: Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition 24 (4):p389-392 1997
ISSN: 0277-2116
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Background: The role of milk polyamines in the development of the %gastrointestinal% tract of human infants is presently unknown. Polyamine concentrations are higher in human milk than in infant formulas. The aim of the present study was to gather data on luminal polyamines by measuring gastric fluid and fecal polyamine concentrations in premature infants during the postnatal period. We further compared gastric fluid polyamine concentrations with those reported for milk and looked for possible relationships between luminal polyamine concentrations, age, and growth rate. Methods: High-performance liquid chromatography was used for the measurement of polyamine concentrations in both fecal and gastric fluid samples. Results: Ninetieth centiles for gastric polyamines during the first week were 62, 28, 82, and 14 mu-M for putrescine, spermidine, spermine, and %cadaverine%, respectively. These values are higher than those reported for human milk and infant formulas. Polyamine concentrations were unrelated to either age or growth rate. Ninetieth centiles for fecal polyamines during the first week were 7668, 5176, 53, and 75 mu-M for %cadaverine%, putrescine, spermidine, and spermine, respectively. Conclusions: Fasting gastric fluid polyamine concentrations in premature infants are higher than those reported for either human milk or infant formulas. The high fecal %cadaverine% and putrescine concentrations are probably of bacterial origin.

1997

10/3,AB/32 (Item 32 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10926871 BIOSIS NO.: 199799548016
Histidine decarboxylase activity of Enterobacter cloacae S15/19 during the production of ripened sausages and its influence on the formation of %cadaverine%.
AUTHOR: Roig-Sagues Artur X(a); Hernandez-Herrero Manuela; Rodriguez-Jerez Jose J; Lopez-Sabater Emilio I; Mora-Ventura Maria T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Unitat Docent Higiene Inspeccio Aliments, Fac. Vet., Univ. Autonoma Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra,**Spain
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Protection 60 (4):p430-432 1997
ISSN: 0362-028X
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The histidine decarboxylase activity of Enterobacter cloacae S 15119 was studied during the production process of salchichon, a Spanish ripened sausage. Counts of fecal coliform and histidine decarboxylase %bacteria% decreased during the production process, showing a good correlation in both inoculated and control samples. In the samples inoculated with Enterobacter cloacae S15/19, fecal coliforms were undetectable the last day of the survey, while the population of histidine decarboxylase %bacteria% was over 2 log MPN/g. Despite the fact that inoculation with Enterobacter cloacae S15/19 increased histidine decarboxylase %bacteria% counts, no differences were observed in the histamine concentration reached, which was undetectable in most of the control and inoculated samples. In contrast, %cadaverine% concentration increased significantly (P lt 0.01) in the inoculated samples, suggesting that %cadaverine% could be used as a hygienic-quality indicator of the raw materials employed in sausage processing.

1997

10/3,AB/33 (Item 33 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10926745 BIOSIS NO.: 199799547890
Influence of pasteurised milk, raw milk and different ripening cultures on biogenic amine concentrations in semi-soft cheeses during ripening.
AUTHOR: Schneller Reinhard(a); Good Patrick; Jenny Martin
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Federation Migros Cooperatives, Central Lab., P.O. Box 266, CH-8031 Zurich**Switzerland
JOURNAL: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung A 204 (4):p265-272 1997
ISSN: 1431-4630
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In semi-soft cheeses, produced with pasteurised milk, raw milk and different starter cultures, the concentrations of %cadaverine%, histamine, phenylethylamine, putrescine and tyramine were investigated. The cultures (pasteurised milk cultures, raw milk cultures and starter cultures) strongly influenced the biogenic amine concentrations in the cheeses ripened for 5 months. Two cheeses made with identical pasteurised milk, but different ripening cultures, differed greatly in their total biogenic amine concentrations (51 vs 371 mg/kg). In general, the biogenic amine concentrations increased markedly between month 2 and month 3 of cheese ripening. The high content of enterococci and Enterobacteriaceae yielded the biogenic amine concentrations. In contrast, Lactobacilli did not seem to be important. However, unspecified %bacteria% have to be considered, since cheeses with comparable microbiological profiles

differed enormously in their biogenic amine concentrations. Semi-soft cheeses produced from pasteurised milk showed remarkably lower total biogenic amine concentrations compared to semi-soft cheeses produced from raw milk (51-1096 mg/kg vs 101 1-3133 mg/kg, depending also on the ripening cultures). The highest total biogenic amine concentration (4817 mg/kg) was detected in a cheese produced from raw milk that had been stored for 36 h. In this cheese, the concentrations of %cadaverine%, phenylethylamine, putrescine and tyramine were higher than in all other cheeses. The highest histamine concentration was found to be in another raw milk cheese (573 mg/kg).

1997

10/3,AB/34 (Item 34 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10855014 BIOSIS NO.: 199799476159
Fasting and postprandial polyamine concentrations in the human digestive lumen.
AUTHOR: Benamouzig Robert(a); Mahe Sylvain; Luengo Catherine; Rautureau Jacques; Tome Daniel
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Service de Gastroenterologie, Hopital Avicenne, 125 Route de Stalingrad, 93000 Bobigny**France
JOURNAL: American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 65 (3):p766-770 1997
ISSN: 0002-9165
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamines are essential to cellular proliferation and differentiation. The %gastrointestinal% tract could represent a major source of polyamines in the body; however, there is little information regarding the presence of polyamines in the human intestinal chyme, and the source of these intraluminal polyamines remains unclear. The aims of our study were to determine the concentrations and flow rates of polyamines in the human intestinal lumen and to estimate the contribution from food to these concentrations. Polyamine concentrations and flow rates were determined after 12 h of fasting in jejunal (n = 25) and ileal (n = 9) effluents collected by the slow-marker perfusion technique. Kinetic studies were performed after water ingestion (no polyamines) in the jejunum (n = 6) and ileum (n = 5) and in the jejunum after a yogurt test meal (polyamine content: 2.8 mu-mol putrescine, 2.1 mu-mol %cadaverine%, 2.1 mu-mol spermidine, and 1.9 mu-mol spermine; n = 9). There were significant polyamine concentrations in the lumen of the human gut during the fasting state, suggesting endogenous secretion. Higher polyamine concentrations were observed in the jejunum than in the ileum (P lt 0.05), suggesting proximal absorption. Kinetic studies showed a 25% transitory increase in the jejunal putrescine flow rate after ingestion of the yogurt test meal, suggesting that dietary polyamines are fully absorbed.

1997

10/3,AB/35 (Item 35 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10824202 BIOSIS NO.: 199799445347
Modulation of OmpC and OmpF porin channels by polyamines.
AUTHOR: Delcour A H(a); Iyer R
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biol., Univ. Houston, Houston, TX**USA
JOURNAL: Progress in Biophysics and Molecular Biology 65 (SUPPL. 1):p107 1996
CONFERENCE/MEETING: XIIth International Biophysics Congress Amsterdam, Netherlands August 11-16, 1996
ISSN: 0079-6107
RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English
1996

10/3,AB/36 (Item 36 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10793732 BIOSIS NO.: 199799414877
Homospermidine synthase of Rhodopseudomonas viridis: Substrate specificity and effects of the heterologously expressed enzyme on polyamine metabolism of Escherichia coli.
AUTHOR: Ober Dietrich; Tholl Dorothea; Martin William; Hartmann Thomas
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Inst. Pharmazeutische Biologie, Tech. Univ. Braunschweig, Mendelssohnstrasse 1, D-38106 Braunschweig**Germany
JOURNAL: Journal of General and Applied Microbiology 42 (5):p411-419 1996
ISSN: 0022-1260
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Homospermidine synthase (HSS) catalyses the formation of the polyamine homospermidine from 2 mol of putrescine. The general and kinetic properties of purified HSS from Rhodopseudomonas viridis are given and compared with those of the respective enzymes from other sources. The R. viridis enzyme is shown to catalyse a number of side reactions: (I) In the presence of putrescine or spermidine as donors of the 4-aminobutyl moiety, various homologous diamines are transformed into the respective N-(4-aminobutyl)derivatives. (II) In the absence of putrescine, spermidine as a substrate yields homospermidine, putrescine and diaminopropane as reaction products. The mechanism of the reactions catalysed by HSS and its role in the formation of uncommon bacterial polyamines are discussed. Overexpression of the homospermidine synthase (hss) gene in Escherichia coli revealed the formation of two HSS-products, homospermidine and N-(4-aminobutyl)-%cadaverine%, which are absent from wild-type E. coli. Expression of the hss gene in E. coli does not dramatically affect the pool concentrations of the cellular polyamines.

1996

10/3,AB/37 (Item 37 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10787604 BIOSIS NO.: 199799408749
Determination of biogenic amines in mini-salami during long-term storage.
AUTHOR: Trevino E; Beil D; Steinhart H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Inst. Biochemistry Food Chemistry, Dep. Food Chemistry, Univ. Hamburg, Hamburg**Germany
JOURNAL: Food Chemistry 58 (4):p385-390 1997
ISSN: 0308-8146
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In order to collect data on the formation of biogenic amines in raw meat products during maturity process and storage, a method for their determination by an amino acid analyzer was developed. In this case, the amines ethylamine, propylamine, butylamine, putrescine, histamine, tyramine, %cadaverine%, beta-phenylethylamine, spermine and spermidine in the exemplary selected product minisalami were investigated. The duration of maturation and storage was 8 months. In this period, 13 samplings were performed. In addition, the starter %bacteria% cultures varied according to manufacturer. Over the duration of investigation, five different production batches were observed in parallel. The examination showed a clear connection between the quantitative relation of biogenic amines to each other, to the dimension of their concentrations and to the starter %bacteria% culture used. As an accompanying investigation, the parameters water activity, pH and microbial count (lactobacilli, staphylococci,

enterobacteria and yeast) were determined.

1997

10/3,AB/38 (Item 38 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10752241 BIOSIS NO.: 199799373386
Reclassification of Cytophaga parica (Lewin 1969) Reichenbach 1989 in Flammeovirga gen. nov. as Flammeovirga aprica comb. nov. and of Cytophaga diffluens (ex Stainer 1940; emend. Lewin 1969) Reichenbach 1989 in Persicobacter gen. nov. as Persicobacter diffluens comb. nov.
AUTHOR: Nakagawa Yasuyoshi(a); Hamana Koei; Sakane Takeshi; Yamasato Kazuhide
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Fermentation, Osaka, 17-85, Jusu-honmachi 2-chome, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka 532**Japan
JOURNAL: International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology 47 (1):p220-223 1997
ISSN: 0020-7713
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Phylogenetically, Cytophaga aprica and Cytophaga diffluens occupy independent positions in the flavobacter-bacteroides phylum. Both of these organisms are gram-negative rods that are motile by gliding, chemoorganotrophic, and aerobic, degrade several kinds of biomacromolecules, and inhabit marine environments. Their major isoprenoid quinone is menaquinone 7. The G+C content of the DNA of C. aprica is 35 to 37 mol%, and the G+C content of the DNA of C. diffluens is 40 to 42 mol%. In addition to constituting an independent phylogenetic lineage, each species has a distinctive cellular polyamine constitution. C. aprica is characterized by possessing %cadaverine% as its major polyamine, and C. diffluens is characterized by possessing spermidine, in contrast to most species of the genera Cytophaga, Flavobacterium, and Flexibacter and related organisms, which possess homospermidine. Transfer of C. aprica to the genus Flammeovirga gen. nov. as Flammeovirga aprica comb. nov. and transfer of C. diffluens to the genus Persicobacter gen. nov. as Persicobacter diffluens comb. nov. are proposed.

1997

10/3,AB/39 (Item 39 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10719218 BIOSIS NO.: 199799340363
Studies on amine production in the human colon: Enumeration of amine forming %bacteria% and physiological effects of carbohydrate and pH.
AUTHOR: Smith E A(a); Macfarlane G T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Med. Res. Council Dunn, Clinical Nutrition Centre, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2DH**UK
JOURNAL: Anaerobe 2 (5):p285-297 1996
ISSN: 1075-9964
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: High levels of amines were present in large intestinal material taken from five persons who had died suddenly. Mean total concentrations of simple aliphatic amines were approximately 22 mmol/kg in the proximal colon and 16 mmol/kg in the distal bowel, with propylamine, piperidine and methylamine predominating in all regions. Amine concentrations in faeces from six healthy donors ranged from 1.8 to 41.5 mmol/kg (mean 13.3, S.E.M. 5.9). A wide range of these metabolites was found in intestinal contents, of which trimethylamine and propylamine were quantitatively most important. Although considerable inter-individual variation was seen in faecal amine excretion, methylamine and

dimethylamine were never detected in fresh faeces, indicating that these substances were rapidly absorbed from the rectum. Net production rates of different amines in faecal material incubated in vitro varied from approximately 0.01 mu-mol/h/g for methylamine, %cadaverine%, histamine and tryptamine, to 1.26 mu-mol/h/g in the case of propylamine. Amines were further metabolised by colonic %bacteria%, especially in the presence of a fermentable carbohydrate source. Amine formation by faecal %bacteria% was maximal at near neutral pH, while culture in the presence of a fermentable carbohydrate source reduced net amine production by 80%. Confirmatory evidence for the importance of pH and carbohydrate availability in amine production was obtained in experiments with 16 pure cultures of intestinal %bacteria%. Most probable number (MPN) counts of amine producing %bacteria% in faeces from four healthy donors showed that high numbers of methylamine, dimethylamine and propylamine forming %bacteria% were present in every sample. However, considerable variability was seen in carriage rates of %bacteria% forming other amines, especially with respect to histamine, butylamine and phenylethylamine. Measurements of individual amine concentrations in MPN tubes showed that propylamine constituted about 70% of total amine production at all sample dilutions, and that while high populations of histamine forming %bacteria% were present in faecal samples, very small amounts of this product were formed.

1996

10/3,AB/40 (Item 40 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10673438 BIOSIS NO.: 199799294583
The effect of alimentary polyamine depletion on germ-free and conventional rats.
AUTHOR: Noack Jutta(a); Kleessen Brigitta; Lorenz Angelika; Blaut Michael
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)German Inst. Human Nutr., Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Arthur-Scheunert-Allee 114-116, 14558 Bergholz-Reh**Germany
JOURNAL: Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry 7 (10):p560-566 1996
ISSN: 0955-2863
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamine-deficient semisynthetic diet or polyamine-rich standard rat chow (Altromin 1320) were fed to germfree and conventional rats to study the influence of alimentary polyamine intake on the endogenous polyamine content and the polyamine formation by the intestinal microflora. Putrescine was the major polyamine in the intestinal contents or feces of germ-free rats. In contrast, the intestinal contents and feces of conventional rats contained mainly spermidine, but only low concentrations of putrescine and spermine. %Cadaverine% was not detected at all. These polyamine patterns were not affected by the dietary polyamine intake. The polyamine patterns of blood plasma and colonic tissue were similar in germ-free and conventional rats: putrescine was the major polyamine in plasma, whereas spermidine and spermine predominated in colonic tissue. The concentrations of putrescine in plasma and of spermidine and spermine in colonic tissue were lower in rats fed the polyamine-deficient semisynthetic diet than in rats fed the Altromin diet. This difference was greater in germ-free than in conventional rats. Bacteroides, Eubacterium, and Lactobacillus were the predominant organisms of the fecal flora found in conventional rats. The composition of the microflora differed only slightly in response to the diet. In conclusion, (1) putrescine is the main endogenously generated polyamine secreted into the gut lumen, (2) the high spermidine content in the luminal content of all intestinal segments of the conventional rats was independent of the diet and therefore must be of microbial origin, and (3) the intraluminal microbial polyamine formation seems to be inversely related to the alimentary polyamine supply.

1996

10/3,AB/41 (Item 41 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10608583 BIOSIS NO.: 199699229728
Evaluation of meat spoilage using a chemiluminescence: Flow injection analysis system based on immobilized putrescine oxidase and a photodiode.
AUTHOR: Yano Yukio; Yokoyama Kenji; Karube Isao
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Central Res. Inst. Itoham Foods Inc., 1-2 Kubogaoka, Moriya-machi, Kitasouma-gun, Ibaraki Pref. 302-**Japan
JOURNAL: Lebensmittel-Wissenschaft & Technologie 29 (5-6):p498-502 1996
ISSN: 0023-6438
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A convenient and highly sensitive analytical system was constructed for the estimation of microbial spoilage in meat. Putrescine and %cadaverine% produced by %bacteria% were degraded by an immobilized putrescine oxidase column and the hydrogen peroxide generated was determined by luminol chemiluminescence. Peroxidase from Arythromyces ramosus was used as a catalyst to obtain high sensitivity and a photodiode was used as the detector to construct a conventional chemiluminescence-flow injection analysis system. The calibration curves were linear in the 100 pmol/mL - 200 nmol/mL range for putrescine and 200 pmol/mL - 80 nmol/mL for %cadaverine%. The coefficients of variation were 2.87% - 3.15% for putrescine solution and 3.34% for the specimen solution. This system was able to detect putrecine and %cadaverine% after the bacterial count reached 4.3 P 10-6 cells/g in meat and the response increased with the increase in bacterial count. The regression equation between putrescine and %cadaverine% levels as determined by HPLC and this system was y = 1.015x-0.501, and the correlation coefficient was 0.911.

1996

10/3,AB/42 (Item 42 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10529396 BIOSIS NO.: 199699150541
Inhibitory effect of spices on in vitro histamine production and histidine decarboxylase activity of Morganella morganii and on the biogenic amine formation in mackerel stored at 30 degrees C.
AUTHOR: Shakila R Jeya; Vasundhara T S(a); Rao D Vijaya
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Food Technol., Defence Food Res. Lab., Mysore-570011**India
JOURNAL: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung 203 (1):p71-76 1996
ISSN: 0044-3026
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The inhibitory effects of clove, cinnamon, cardamom, turmeric and pepper on the histamine production and histidine decarboxylase activity of Morganella morganii (a potent histamine-producing %bacteria% in fish) was examined at 30 degree C using HPLC. Cinnamon and clove exhibited, a significant (P lt 0.01) inhibitory effect, whereas turmeric and cardamom had a moderate effect. These spices were applied to whole mackerel at a level of 3% and their inhibitory effect on biogenic amine formation at 30 degree C was also examined. As in the in vitro study, clove and cinnamon showed a significant (P lt 0.05) inhibitory effect on histamine, putrescine and tyramine formation but not on that of %cadaverine%. Cardamom and turmeric exhibited a moderate effect and pepper was ineffective. Therefore, clove and cinnamon are more helpful than cardamom and turmeric in the minimization of the formation of toxic histamine in mackerel.

1996

10/3,AB/43 (Item 43 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10523981 BIOSIS NO.: 199699145126
Formation of biogenic amines in well fermented grass silages.
AUTHOR: Van Os M; Van Wikselaar P G; Spoelstra S F(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)DLO-Inst. Anim. Sci. Health, Dep. Ruminant Nutr., PO Box 65, 8200 AB Lelystad**Netherlands
JOURNAL: Journal of Agricultural Science 127 (1):p97-107 1996
ISSN: 0021-8596
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Biogenic amine formation was studied in silages made from perennial ryegrass. In 1991 two batches of grass from the same sward of the ID-DLO permanent pasture were wilted to either 250 or 450 g dry matter (DM)/kg, and ensiled in eight 1-litre laboratory silos for each treatment (Expt A). To induce differences in fermentation pattern, the grass was ensiled without additive (CON) or treated with formic acid (5 ml/kg; FA), cell wall degrading enzymes (2.1 ml/kg; ENZ), molasses (50 g/kg; MOL), or inoculated with Lactobacillus plantarum (10-7 colony forming units (CFU)/g; LP), a combination of Lactobacillus plantarum and Streptococcus faecium (10-5 CFU/g; LPSF), or Enterobacter sakazakii (6 times 10-6 CFU/g; EB). One silo for each treatment was opened after 1, 2, 4 and 7 days for pH determination and duplicate silos were opened after 10 and 90 days for pH determination and analysis of fermentation products. Two similar experiments (B and C) were performed using the CON, FA and LP treatments. Total amine content of the grass was low (0.1-0.2 g/kg DM). The well preserved silages in each experiment contained considerable amounts of amines, ranging from 0.1 g/kg DM in the wilted LP and FA silages to 7-4 g/kg DM in a low DM CON silage. Tyramine, %cadaverine%, putrescine and histamine were, in descending order, the principal biogenic amines formed, representing together 90 (S.E. 9)% of the total biogenic amine content of the silages. Formation of amines occurred mainly during the first 10 days of fermentation, and was highest in silages with a slow acidification rate. Ensiling at high DM content, with formic acid or inoculation with large numbers of lactic acid %bacteria% significantly (P lt 0.01) reduced the amount of amines in the silage. Total and individual amine contents of the silages were significantly correlated with concentrations of ammonia and acetic acid. It was concluded that the formation of biogenic amines in grass silage is related to protein degradation, and that amine formation can be reduced by restriction of fermentation in the silage, or by achieving rapid acidification during the first phase of ensiling.
1996

10/3,AB/44 (Item 44 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10492389 BIOSIS NO.: 199699113534
Some structures and processes involved in internalization into human epithelial cell lines of several pathogenic Enterobacteriaceae.
AUTHOR: Oelschlaeger Tobias A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: WRAIR, Dep. Bacterial Immunology, Washington, DC**USA
JOURNAL: European Journal of Cell Biology 69 (SUPPL. 42):p10 1996
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 21st Annual Meeting of the German Society for Cell Biology Hamburg, Germany March 24-28, 1996
ISSN: 0171-9335
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1996

injection volume for xanthine electrode, 40 mu-l; and measurement cycle, 2 min. The linear relationship for standard solution was between 20 and 800 nmol/ml in the putrescine electrode and between 0.1 and 3.0 mu-mol/ml in the xanthine electrode. The coefficients of variation in standard solutions were 2.14% with the putrescine electrode and 2.83% with the xanthine electrode. The coefficients of variation values in the specimen solution were 3.22% and 3.76%, respectively. This two-line FIA biosensor was applied to the vacuum-packed beef stored at 0, 5 and 10 degree C. The progress of aging could be monitored at all temperatures, and the bacterial spoilage could be detected before the appearance of putrid odor at 5 and 10 degree C. However, at 0 degree C the putrid odor did not appear during storage, and neither putrescine nor %cadaverine% was detected. Thus, this FIA biosensor was confirmed to be useful for the quality control of beef aging at 5 and 10 degree C, but not at 0 degree C.

10/3,AB/49 (Item 49 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10386419 BIOSIS NO.: 199699007564
Internal pH crisis, lysine decarboxylase and the acid tolerance response of Salmonella typhimurium.
AUTHOR: Park Yong-Keun; Bearson Bradley; Bang Seong Ho; Bang Iel Soo; Foster John W(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Univ. S. Alabama Coll. Med., Mobile, AL 36688**USA
JOURNAL: Molecular Microbiology 20 (3):p605-611 1996
ISSN: 0950-382X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Salmonella typhimurium possesses an adaptive response to acid that increases survival during exposure to extremely low pH values. The acid tolerance response (ATR) includes both log-phase and stationary-phase systems. The log-phase ATR appears to require two components for maximum acid tolerance, namely an inducible pH homeostasis system, and a series of acid-shock proteins. We have discovered one of what appears to be a series of inducible exigency pH homeostasis systems that contribute to acid tolerance in extreme acid environments. The low pH-inducible lysine decarboxylase was shown to contribute significantly to pH homeostasis in environments as low as pH 3.0. Under the conditions tested, both lysine decarboxylase and sigma-s-dependent acid-shock proteins were required for acid tolerance but only lysine decarboxylase contributed to pH homeostasis. The cadBA operon encoding lysine decarboxylase and a lysine/%cadaverine% antiporter were cloned from S. typhimurium and were found to be 79% homologous to the cadBA operon from Escherichia coli. The results suggest that S. typhimurium has a variety of means of fulfilling the pH homeostasis requirement of the ATR in the form of inducible amino acid decarboxylases.

1996

10/3,AB/50 (Item 50 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10361338 BIOSIS NO.: 199698816256
Cell-associated polyamine levels in human intestinal anaerobic %bacteria%.
AUTHOR: Proctor William D; Stellwag Edmund J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: East Carolina Univ., Sch. Med., Greenville, NC 27834**USA
JOURNAL: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology 96 (0):p307 1996
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 96th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology New Orleans, Louisiana, USA May 19-23, 1996
ISSN: 1060-2011

RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1996
?

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Set     Items   Description
S1      10501   CADAVERINE
S2    3415176   S1 AND GASTROINTESTINAL OR BACTERIA
S3       1780   S1 AND S2
S4        141   S3 AND PHARMACEUTICAL
S5        141   S4 AND CADAVERINE
S6        141   RD (unique items)
S7         86   S6 AND PUTRESCINE
S8         86   RD (unique items)
S9          3   S8 AND DIAMINOALKYL
S10      1158   S3 NOT PY>1998
? s 10/51-100
     S11       0  10/51-100
? t s10/3,ab/51-100
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

 10/3,AB/51     (Item 51 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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10266755   BIOSIS NO.: 199698721673
Distribution of diaminopropane and acetylspermidine in Enterobacteriaceae.
AUTHOR: Hamana Koei
AUTHOR ADDRESS:  College Med. Care Technol., Gunma Univ., Maebashi Gunma
  371**Japan
JOURNAL: Canadian Journal of Microbiology  42 (2):p107-114 1996
ISSN: 0008-4166
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French

ABSTRACT: Polyamines of 97 strains (60 species) belonging to 18 genera of
  the family Enterobacteriaceae were determined by high performance liquid
  chromatographic analysis. In addition to putrescine and cadavarine,
  diaminopropane was widely distributed in Enterobacteriaceae and almost
  ubiquitously within Enterobacter, Pantoea, Erwinia, Leminorella, Proteus,
  Leclercia, Morganella, Klebsiella, Hafnia, Rahnella, Serratia, and
  Tatumella species and sporadically within Citrobacter, Escherichia,
  Moellerella, Providencia, Yokenella, and Yersinia species. Histamine was
  detected in some cultures of Proteus and Morganella. Agmatine was
  sporadically spread. Heterogeneity in the occurrence of spermidine was
  observed within the 18 genera. Acetylated spermidine was found
  concomitantly in the spermidine-containing cultures. Distribution
  profiles of diaminopropane, spermidine, and acetylspermidine in
  Enterobacteriaceae can serve as a chemotaxonomic marker to distinguish
  this family from other taxa of the gamma subclass of the class
  Proteobacteria.

1996


 10/3,AB/52     (Item 52 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

10223657   BIOSIS NO.: 199698678575
Histamine contents and histamine-metabolizing bacterial flora of fish sauce
  during fermentation.
AUTHOR: Sato Tsuneo; Kimura Bon; Fujii Tateo
AUTHOR ADDRESS:  Tokyo Univ. Fisheries, 4-5-7 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108**
  Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of the Food Hygienic Society of Japan  36 (6):p763-768
1995
ISSN: 0015-6426
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: Japanese; Non-English
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SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Japanese; Englis

ABSTRACT: The numbers of histamine-decomposing and histamine-producing %bacteria% and the contents of histamine were examined in 2 samples during fermentation of fish sauce (Shottsuru moromi) made from sandfish and sardine. Histamine-producing %bacteria% isolated from these samples were identified at the species level. Histamine contents of the samples were 71 and 30 mg/100 g, respectively. The viable count of histamine-producing %bacteria% in a sample made from sandfish on 20% NaCl medium was 7.9 times 10-2/ml which was significantly higher than that on 2.5% NaCl medium, suggesting the possible production of histamine in fish sauce containing extremely high salt concentrations.' In contrast, histamine-decomposing %bacteria% were hardly detected in these fish sauce samples. Sixteen strains of histamine-producing %bacteria% isolated from the samples were identified as Pediococcus halophilus.

1995

10/3,AB/53 (Item 53 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10192852 BIOSIS NO.: 199698647770
Formation of biogenic amines during ripening of dry sausages as affected by starter culture and thawing time of raw materials.
AUTHOR: Maijala Riita; Eerola Susanna(a); Lievonen Satu; Hill Pauli; Hirvi Timo
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Chem., Natl. Vet. Food Res. Inst., Hameentie 57, P.O. Box 368, SF-00231 Helsinki**Finland
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Science 60 (6):p1187-1190 1995
ISSN: 0022-1147
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Raw materials affect formation of biogenic amines in dry sausages. Effects of thawing time of raw materials and amine-negative starter culture on amine formation were studied on a pilot scale. The levels of biogenic amines, precursor amino acids, pH, water activity, and microbial counts were measured. Use of starter culture significantly decreased levels of histamine, tyramine and %cadaverine% formed. The effect of thawing time on formation of biogenic amines was dependent on the use of starter culture.

1995

10/3,AB/54 (Item 54 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10184167 BIOSIS NO.: 199698639085
%Cadaverine% induces closing of E. coli porins.
AUTHOR: Delavega Ana L; Delcour Anne H(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biochem. Biophsyical Sci., Univ. Houston, Houston, TX 77204**USA
JOURNAL: EMBO (European Molecular Biology Organization) Journal 14 (23):p 6058-6065 1995
ISSN: 0261-4189
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We have used the electrophysiological technique of patch-clamp to study the modulation of Escherichia coli porins by %cadaverine%. Porin channels typically have a very high probability to be open, and were not known to be inhibited by specific compounds until the present study. Experiments performed on patches of outer membrane reconstituted in

liposomes reveal that %cadaverine% applied to the periplasmic side increases the frequency of channel closures in a concentration-dependent fashion, and thereby decreases the total amount of ion flux through a porin-containing membrane. The positive charge on %cadaverine% is important for inhibition, because the effect is relieved at higher pH where fewer polyamine molecules are charged. Modulation is observed only at negative pipet voltages, and therefore confers voltage dependence to porin activity. %Cadaverine% increases the number and duration of cooperative closures of more than one channel, suggesting that it does not merely block the pore but exerts its kinetic effect allosterically. As a biological assay of porin inhibition, E. coli behavior in chemotaxis swarm plates was tested and found to be impaired in the presence of %cadaverine%. Polyamines are naturally found associated with the outer membrane of E. coli, but are lost upon fractionation. We postulate that %cadaverine% might be a natural regulator of porin activity.

1995

10/3,AB/55 (Item 55 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10144234 BIOSIS NO.: 199698599152
Effect of cultivation conditions on the growth, polyamine content, and ultrastructure of Ectothiorhodospira halophila.
AUTHOR: Remennikov V G; Starkova E A; Tkachenko A G; Chudinov A A; Churilova N A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Perm State Univ., Perm 614600**Russia
JOURNAL: Mikrobiologiya 64 (5):p587-591 1995
ISSN: 0026-3656
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: Russian; Non-English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Russian; English

ABSTRACT: It was found that optimum temperature of Ectothiorhodospira halophila growth depends on the concentration of sodium chloride in the growth medium and is about 37 and 32 degree C for 20% and 10% NaCl, respectively. A decrease in the NaCl concentration from 20% to 10% (growth temperature of 37 degree C) or an increase in the growth temperature from 37 to 48 degree C (NaCl concentration of 20%) decelerates growth and modifies the morphology and ultrastructure of E. halophila cells: instead of spirilla with distinct nucleoids, there appear more or less swollen spheroidal cells with no visible nucleoids. These changes are accompanied by an increase in the cellular content of polyamines putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermidine, and spermine. Their physiological role is discussed.

1995

10/3,AB/56 (Item 56 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10086479 BIOSIS NO.: 199598541397
In vitro degradation of amines by rumen micro-organisms.
AUTHOR: Van Os M; Lassalas B; Toillon S; Jouany J P(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)INRA, CRZV de Theix, Station de Recherches sur la Nutrition Herbivores, 63122 Saint Genes-Champa**France
JOURNAL: Journal of Agricultural Science 125 (2):p299-305 1995
ISSN: 0021-8596
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Degradation of biogenic amines was studied in rumen contents obtained from wether sheep adapted to diets with different levels of

biogenic amines: high (H), low (L) and without (W), containing 7.2, 2.4 and 0 g amines/kg dry matter (DM), respectively. To 200 g of the rumen contents (RC), 2 ml of a solution containing a mixture of the biogenic amines: %cadaverine% (73.5 mmol/l), histamine (45.0 mmol/l), putrescine (83.0 mmol/l) and tyramine (123.5 mmol/l) were added, followed by a 5 h incubation in vitro. The fermentation pattern in RC derived from H and L differed from that in RC derived from W. This difference was attributed to differences in fermentative properties of silage and hay-based diets in the rumen. The addition of amines increased ammonia production, which was highest in RC from sheep adapted to silage with the highest amine content (diet H). Amines had no influence on gas production. Amine degradation occurred in all types of RC, but the extent depended on adaptation of the rumen microflora, such that 70.9, 54.2 and 25.3% of the added quantity in RC from H, L and W, respectively, was degraded. Generally, the breakdown of the individual amines was highest for histamine, followed by tyramine, putrescine and %cadaverine%. Tyramine breakdown was particularly slow in RC from diet W. These results imply that in animals adapted to grass silage with high concentrations of biogenic amines, the accumulation of amines in the rumen will be prevented by an increase in the amine-degrading capacity of the rumen microbes.

1995

10/3,AB/57 (Item 57 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10059815 BIOSIS NO.: 199598514733
Biogenic amine formation by poultry-associated spoilage and pathogenic %bacteria%.
AUTHOR: Geornaras I; Dykes G A(a); Von Holy A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol., Univ. Witwatersrand, PO WITS 2050, Johannesburg**South Africa
JOURNAL: Letters in Applied Microbiology 21 (3):p164-166 1995
ISSN: 0266-8254
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The production of biogenic amines by 50 poultry-associated bacterial strains (25 Pseudomonas, 13 Salmonella and 12 Listeria) was investigated on amine agar plates containing lysine, histidine, ornithine, phenylalanine, tryptophan and tyrosine. Seventy-four per cent of all the strains produced %cadaverine% and putrescine, while phenylethylamine, histamine, tyramine and tryptamine were produced by 72, 56, 34 and 24% of strains, respectively. Different patterns of biogenic amine production amongst the three bacterial genera tested were apparent as well as amongst strains of the same genus. This study highlighted a high incidence of biogenic amine-producing bacterial strains associated with poultry.

1995

10/3,AB/58 (Item 58 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10042696 BIOSIS NO.: 199598497614
Effect of potassium sorbate on development of biogenic amines during sausage fermentation.
AUTHOR: Shalaby A R(a); El-Rahman H A Abd
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Food Technol. Dairy Sci. Dep., Natl. Res. Cent., Dokki, Cairo**Egypt
JOURNAL: Nahrung 39 (4):p308-315 1995
ISSN: 0027-769X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German

ABSTRACT: Different concentrations of potassium sorbate were examined for their effect on the formation of biogenic amines during sausage fermentation using Lactobacillus plantarum and Pediococcus acidilactici as starter cultures. Microbiological examination revealed that there was a slight decrease in bacterial counts during aging period of fermented sausages. No differences in bacterial counts could be observed between treatment up to 0.06% potassium sorbate, although they were lower than that of control. Tyramine development continued, although potassium sorbate was used in concentration up to 0.06%. Histamine, tryptamine and phenylethylamine concentrations increased, then decreased in the later stage of aging to reach undetectable levels. Putrescine, %cadaverine% and spermidine were not detected in any sample throughout the study. Statistical analyses proved that there was a positive relation between total biogenic amine (TBA) content of fermented sausage and aging period. On the contrary, a negative relation between TBA and potassium sorbate concentration was found. The interrelationship between the concentration of TBA and the two factors (aging period and potassium sorbate concentration) with higher determination coefficient (R-2 = 0.94) was given.

1995

10/3,AB/59 (Item 59 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

10018905 BIOSIS NO.: 199598473823
The formation of biogenic amines by fermentation organisms.
AUTHOR: Straub Bernhard W; Kicherer Martin; Schilcher Sabina M; Hammes Walter P(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Lebensmitteltechnol., Univ. Hohenheim, Garbenstr. 25, D-70599 Stuttgart**Germany
JOURNAL: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung 201 (1):p79-82 1995
ISSN: 0044-3026
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German

ABSTRACT: A total of 523 strains representing 35 species related to food fermentation organisms of practical importance were investigated for their potential for formation of biogenic amines (BA). The investigation was performed with resting cells in phosphate buffer (pH 5.5) and the formation of the following BAs was followed: putrescine, %cadaverine%, histamine, tyramine and 2-phenylethylamine. No potential was observed in species of Lactococcus, Leuconostoc, Pediococcus, Streptococcus and several Lactobacillus spp., such as L. pentosus and L. sake. A remarkable potential to form BA was observed in strains of carnobacteria, Lactobacillus buchneri, L. curvatus, L. reuteri, Staphylococcus carnosus and, to a lesser extent, in L. alimentarius, L. brevis, L. bavaricus, L. delbrueckii ssp. lactis, Micrococcus spp. and S. piscifermentans. In well known species with a practical function in the fermentation of dairy products, wine or cabbage a potential was observed for few strains only. In view of their role as starters in food fermentation, or their potential use in protective cultures and as probiotics, BA formation by the organisms has to be taken into consideration by selecting appropriate strains.

1995

10/3,AB/60 (Item 60 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09967154 BIOSIS NO.: 199598422072
Changes in the concentration of biogenic amines and application of tyramine sensor during storage of beef.
AUTHOR: Yano Yukio(a); Kataho Nobuko(a); Watanabe Mino(a); Nakamura Toyoo (a); Asano Yasukazu
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Central Res. Inst., Itoham Foods Inc., 1-2 Kubogaoka, Moriya-machi, Kitasouma-gun, Ibaraki Pref.**Japan
JOURNAL: Food Chemistry 54 (2):p155-159 1995
ISSN: 0308-8146
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The vacuum-packaged beef was stored at 10, 5 and 0 degree C, and biogenic amines, viable counts and tenderness with the passage of time were measured. Of the biogenic amines analyzed, only tyramine was detected in viable cell counts in the order 10-5 apprx 10-6 before the appearance of a faint putrid smell (initial stage of putrefaction) at all three storage temperatures. %Cadaverine% was detected before the initial stage of putrefaction only at 5 degree C. The changes in tenderness ceased in 5 days (10 degree C), 10 days (5 degree C), 28 days (0 degree C), and the meat retained freshness judging from the viable counts and organoleptic evaluation. To estimate bacterial spoilage conventionally, a tyramine sensor which was composed of a tyramine oxidase-immobilized column and an oxygen electrode was applied. The sensor first detected tyramine at 5 days (10 degree C), 13 days (5 degree C) and 32 days (0 degree C). It was confirmed that the tyramine sensor was useful for estimating the bacterial spoilage in aging beef.

1995

10/3,AB/61 (Item 61 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09957600 BIOSIS NO.: 199598412518
A Single Substitution in the Motif 1 of Escherichia coli Lysyl-tRNA Synthetase Induces Cooperativity toward Amino Acid binding.
AUTHOR: Commans Stephane; Blanquet Sylvain; Plateau Pierre(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Lab. Biochim., URA 240 CNRS, Ecole Polytech., 91128 Palaiseau Cedex**France
JOURNAL: Biochemistry 34 (25):p8180-8189 1995
ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The constitutive lysyl-tRNA synthetase (LysRS) of the Escherichia coli strain OEL134 differs from the wild-type enzyme by the single substitution of threonine 208 with methionine. In vitro study of the isotopic (32P)PP-i-ATP exchange reaction catalyzed by purified T208M LysRS revealed specific features that are not observed with the wild-type LysRS: (i) The steady state of the reaction was reached after a apprx 1-min lag when the addition of the enzyme was used to initiate the reaction. This lag disappeared upon preincubation of the enzyme with lysine and ATP. (ii) The variation of the steady state rate as a function of the lysine concentration in the assay was sigmoidal (Hill coefficient of 1.65), suggesting cooperativity of lysine binding to this dimeric enzyme. The allosteric behavior of the mutant enzyme was further established by showing that, at low concentrations of lysine, low amounts of %cadaverine% stimulated T208M LysRS activity. T208A LysRS, in which threonine 208 had been changed into alanine by site-directed mutagenesis, displayed the same properties as T208M LysRS. Remarkably, Thr 208 makes part of the first signature motif of class II aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases, a motif likely to be involved in the dimerization of the enzyme subunits. Therefore, the behavior of the Thr 208 mutants of LysRS supports the idea

that the dimerization of class I aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases is important for an efficient structuration of their active site.

1995

10/3,AB/62 (Item 62 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09948420 BIOSIS NO.: 199598403338
Polyamine-mediated cell migration and growth: Structural requirements for diamine analogues to substitute for putrescine.
AUTHOR: Zimmerman B J(a); McCormack S A; Israel M; Johnson L R
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Physiology Biophysics, Univ. Tennessee, College Med., Memphis, TN 38163**USA
JOURNAL: Cellular Pharmacology 2 (3):p109-113 1995
ISSN: 1351-3214
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Studies from our laboratory have shown, utilizing the small intestinal epithelial crypt cell line IEC-6, that the polyamines spermidine and spermine, and their precursor putrescine are essential to both the early process of cell migration and the later one of cell division. In that model, inhibition of ornithine decarboxylase, a rate-limiting enzyme of polyamine biosynthesis with alpha-difluoromethylornithine (DFMO) almost entirely prevented migration and growth. Although there is a great deal of evidence that polyamines play a role in %gastrointestinal% mucosal growth, the actions of polyamines at the molecular level remain to be elucidated. Thus, in the current study we have examined the structure-function characteristics of analogues to putrescine (diamines) on IEC-6 cell migration and growth. All diamine analogues (except diaminopropane, 3 carbons) were able to inhibit the transport of labeled putrescine into the cells. Treatment of the cells with DFMO for 4 days reduced cell migration 70%. Migration could be restored to normal by concomitant treatment with putrescine (4 carbons) however, none of the analogues with chain lengths varying from 3-10 carbons supported cell migration. In other experiments, DFMO dramatically attenuated cell growth (60%) which was restored by concurrent addition of putrescine. Unlike the migration experiments, addition of the putrescine analogues diaminopropane (3 carbons) and %cadaverine% (5 carbons) to the DFMO- treated cells resulted in a significant restoration of cell growth. These experiments indicate that although the analogues were recognized by the putrescine carrier, only analogues with less than 5 carbons were able to exert well characterized putrescine biological effects.

1995

10/3,AB/63 (Item 63 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09910752 BIOSIS NO.: 199598365670
Comparison of the Enzymatic Properties of the Two Escherichia coli Lysyl-tRNA Synthetase Species.
AUTHOR: Brevet Annie; Chen Josiane; Leveque Francoise; Blanquet Sylvain; Plateau Pierre(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Lab. Biochimie, URA 240 CNRS, Ecole Polytechnique, 91128 Palaiseau Cedex**France
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 270 (24):p14439-14444 1995
ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In Escherichia coli, lys[redacted]-tRNA synthetase activity is en[redacted]ded by either a constitutive lysS gene or an inducible one, lysU. The two corresponding enzymes could be purified at homogeneity from a DELTA-lysU and a DELTA-lysS strain, respectively. Comparison of the pure enzymes, LysS and LysU, indicates that, in the presence of saturating substrates, Lyss is about twice more active than LysU in the ATP-PP-i exchange as well as in the tRNA-Lys aminoacylation reaction. Moreover, the dissociation constant of the LysU-lysine complex is 8-fold smaller than that of the LysS-lysine complex. In agreement with this difference, the activity of LysU is less sensitive than that of LysS to the addition of %cadaverine%, a decarboxylation product of lysine and a competitive inhibitor of lysine binding to its synthetase. This observation points to a possible useful role of LysU, under physiological conditions causing %cadaverine% accumulation in the bacterium. Remarkably, these conditions also induce lysU expression. Homogeneous LysU and LysS were also compared in Ap-4A synthesis. LysU is only 2-fold more active than LysS in the production of this dinucleotide. This makes unlikely that the heat-inducible LysU species could be preferentially involved in the accumulation of Ap-4A inside stressed Escherichia coli cells. This conclusion could be strengthened by determining the concentrations of Ap-4N (N = A, C, G, or U) in a DELTA-lysU as well as in a lysU+ strain, before and after a 1-h temperature shift at 48 degree C. The measured concentration values were the same in both strains.

1995

10/3,AB/64 (Item 64 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09863837 BIOSIS NO.: 199598318755
Relationship of the expression of the S20 and L34 ribosomal proteins to polyamine biosynthesis in Escherichia coli.
AUTHOR: Panagiotidis Christos A(a); Huang Shu-Ching; Canellakis Evangelos S
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol., Columbia University, College Physicians Surgeons, 701 W. 168th St., New York, N**USA
JOURNAL: International Journal of Biochemistry & Cell Biology 27 (2):p 157-168 1995
ISSN: 1357-2725
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamine biosynthesis in Escherichia coli is regulated transcriptionally and post-translationally. Antizyme and ribosomal proteins S20 and L34 participate in post-translational inhibition of the polyamine biosynthetic enzymes ornithine and arginine decarboxylase. The aim of the present study was to investigate the significance of S20 and L34 in polyamine regulation in vivo. In vivo overexpression of S20 and L34 lowered the activities of ornithine and arginine decarboxylases and decreased total polyamine production. The levels of %cadaverine%, a related diamine whose synthesis is not regulated by S20 and L34, did not decrease but increased. The diminished ornithine and arginine decarboxylase activities are shown to result from reversible post-translational inhibition since the enzymes could be reactivated to normal levels upon titration of the inhibitors. The effects were specific as overexpression of eight other ribosomal proteins had no influence. Overexpression of ornithine decarboxylase results in elevated polyamine production and it increases S20 and L34 levels but not those of other ribosomal proteins. Ornithine depletion decreases S20 and L34 to normal levels in the ornithine decarboxylase overproducing cells. Immunoprecipitation experiments coupled with immunoblots indicated that ornithine and arginine decarboxylases physically interact with S20 and L34. This study shows that ribosomal proteins S20 and L34 can inhibit ornithine and arginine decarboxylases and polyamine biosynthesis in vivo. It is concluded that, unlike other basic ribosomal proteins and polycationic compounds which inhibit the activities of these enzymes only in vitro, S20 and L34 are biologically relevant in the regulation of the

polyamine biosynthetic pathway.

1995

10/3,AB/65 (Item 65 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09825269 BIOSIS NO.: 199598280187
Biogenic amines and microbial quality of sprouts.
AUTHOR: Simon-Sarkadi Livia(a); Holzapfel Ilhelm-H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biochem., Technical University Budapest, Muegyetem rkp. 3, H-1502 Budapest**Hungary
JOURNAL: Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung 200 (4):p261-265 1995
ISSN: 0044-3026
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German

ABSTRACT: Changes in the biogenic amine content relative to microbial activities in mung bean, lentil and radish sprouts were investigated in prepacked and "home-grown" products. Biogenic amines were determined by ion-exchange chromatography. The major groups of micro-organisms were enumerated by aerobic plate count procedures, using universal and selective media. Putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermidine, agmatine and spermine were detected in different concentrations, depending on the type of sprouts. In prepacked retail products the total biogenic amine content was higher than in home-grown samples (mung bean 106 mu-g/g compared to 87 mu-g/g; lentil 316 mu-g/g compared to 181 mu-g/g; radish 1486 mu-g/g compared to 252 mu-g/g). It is concluded that sprouting time and storage conditions play a major part in the hygienic quality of legume sprouts.

1995

10/3,AB/66 (Item 66 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09820656 BIOSIS NO.: 199598275574
Chemotaxonomic significance of polyamine distribution patterns in the Flavobacterium-Cytophaga complex and related genera.
AUTHOR: Hamana Koei(a); Nakagawa Yasuyoshi; Yamasato Kazuhide
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Coll. Medical Care Technol., Gunma University, Maebashi, Gunma 371**Japan
JOURNAL: Microbios 81 (328):p135-145 1995
ISSN: 0026-2633
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The polyamine distribution pattern of 22 species of Cytophaga, four species of Flavobacterium, seven species of Sphingobacterium, thirteen species of Flexibacter, ten species of Bacteroides and fifteen strains of Prevotella, Porphyromonas, Rikenella or Mitsuokella were analysed by HPLC. The major polyamine of the authentic Flavobacterium, Sphingobacterium, Flexibacter and Rikenella species was homospermidine. Polyamine distribution profiles found in the genus Cytophaga were heterogeneous; fifteen species contained homospermidine, two species homospermidine and %cadaverine%, four species spermidine and one species %cadaverine%. Porphyromonas and some Bacteroides species contained spermine whereas Prevotella, Mitsuokella and some other Bacteroides species were devoid of polyamines. The polyamine pattern can serve as a phenotypic marker to reorganize and redefine the Flavobacterium-Cytophaga complex and related genera.

1995

10/3,AB/67 (Item 67 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09779303 BIOSIS NO.: 199598234221
Biogenic amine formation in fresh vacuum-packaged beef stored at -2 degree C and 2 degree C for 100 days.
AUTHOR: Krizek Angelia R; Smith J Scott(a); Phebus Randall K
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Animal Sci. Industry, Call Hall, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506-1600**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Protection 58 (3):p284-288 1995
ISSN: 0362-028X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: When fresh, vacuum-packaged, meat products are stored for extended periods of time, undesirable changes, due to naturally occurring microbial flora present during packaging occur. Lactobacillus spp. are known to form amines through the decarboxylation of free amino acids. Tyramine and histamine can cause intoxication in individuals taking monoamine oxidase-inhibiting drugs. This study determined 1) the effect of storage temperature on bacterial growth and biogenic amine production in vacuum-packaged beef subprimals, 2) the effect of washing subprimals with water to remove tyramine contamination, and 3) the penetration of tyramine from the surface of the subprimal. Inside rounds were vacuum packaged and stored at -2 degree C or 2 degree C. Samples were evaluated over 100 days for amine concentrations, total psychrotrophic counts and lactic acid %bacteria%. Tyramine, putrescine and %cadaverine% were detected in this study. Significant levels (15 mu-g/g) of tyramine were detected at 20 days of storage at 2 degree C and 40 days of storage at -2 degree C. Putrescine and %cadaverine% were detected first at 40 days of storage at 2 degree C and 60 days of storage at -2 degree C. Both treatment groups contained about 130 mu-g/g of tyramine at 100 days of storage. Psychrotrophic plate counts and lactic acid %bacteria% counts we-re initially 10-3 colony forming units (CFU)/cm-2 and ranged from 10-6-10-7 CFU/cm-2 at 100 days of storage. Even though tyramine was evident at a depth of 6 mm from the surface of the cut, one-third of the amine was removed by washing the subprimal with tap water.

1995

10/3,AB/68 (Item 68 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09697646 BIOSIS NO.: 199598152564
Polyamine-induced closing activity in Escherichia coli porin channels.
AUTHOR: Dela Vega A L; Dowlati B; Delcour A H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Biol., Univ. Houston, Houston, TX 77204**USA
JOURNAL: Biophysical Journal 68 (2 PART 2):pA146 1995
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 39th Annual Meeting of the Biophysical Society San Francisco, California, USA February 12-16, 1995
ISSN: 0006-3495
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1995

10/3,AB/69 (Item 69 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09658263 BIOSIS NO.: 199598113181
Polyamines in the intestinal lumen of patients with small bowel bacterial

overgrowth.
AUTHOR: Sawada Yukio; Pereira Stephen P; Murphy Gerard M; Dowling R Hermon
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Gastroenterol. Unit, Guy's Campus UMDS, Guy's Hosp., London SE1 9RT**UK
JOURNAL: Biochemical Society Transactions 22 (4):p392S 1994
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 651st Meeting of the Biochemical Society Lancaster, England, UK July 13-14, 1994
ISSN: 0300-5127
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1994

10/3,AB/70 (Item 70 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09642905 BIOSIS NO.: 199598097823
Metabolism of polyamines and basic amino acids in Erwinia amylovora: Application of liquid chromatography/electrospray mass spectrometry to proferrioxamine precursor feeding and inhibition studies.
AUTHOR: Feistner Gottfried J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Beckman Research Inst. City Hope, 1450 E. Duarte Rd., Duarte, CA 91010**USA
JOURNAL: Biological Mass Spectrometry 23 (12):p793-803 1994
ISSN: 1052-9306
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Erwinia amylovora, the etiological agent of fire blight, produces a family of proferrioxamine siderophores, which may be essential for the pathogen to establish itself in its hosts. If so, then control of fire blight may perhaps be possible via interference with proferrioxamine biosynthesis. Proof of this hypothesis requires prior knowledge of the corresponding biosynthetic pathways in E. amylovora. As a first step towards understanding proferrioxamine biosynthesis, it was of interest to investigate the ability of the fire blight bacterium to utilize various potential biosynthetic pathways for diamines. Feeding of lysine, ornithine and diaminobutyric acid gave rise to highly elevated levels of %cadaverine%, putrescine and diaminopropane, respectively, indicating that the corresponding decarboxylase activities are all present in E. amylovora. The conclusion for lysine decarboxylase was confirmed with (15N-2)lysine, which was converted to (15N-2)%cadaverine%. Arginine did not increase putrescine levels substantially, but (13C-6)arginine nevertheless gave rise to (13C-4)putrescine while suppressing excretion of non-labeled putrescine. A. serendipitous result of this study was the finding that the growth of E. amylovora can be inhibited with 5-hydroxylysine and 1,4-diamino-2-butanone. The mechanism of inhibition appears complex and is not yet understood. For 5-hydroxylysine, preliminary investigations point to a competitive inhibition of lysine decarboxylase. However, the growth inhibition cannot be reversed by providing %cadaverine%, the decarboxylation product of lysine.

1994

10/3,AB/71 (Item 71 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09549663 BIOSIS NO.: 199598004581
Histamine, %cadaverine% and putrescine forming %bacteria% from ripened Spanish semipreserved anchovies.
AUTHOR: Rodriguez-Jerez J J; Lopez-Sabater E I; Roig-Sagues A X; Mora-Ventura M T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Higiene Inspeccion Alimentos, Fac. Veterinaria, Univ. Autonoma Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelon**Spain
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Science 59 (5):p998-1001 1994

ISSN: 0022-1147
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Histidine decarboxylase activity and production of putrescine and %cadaverine% were assessed in 200 bacterial isolates from ripened semi-preserved Spanish anchovies. Highest levels of histidine decarboxylase activity were observed in Morganella morganii, with 2336.74 +- 356.32 ppm of histamine, produced in laboratory media, after 24 hr incubation at 37 degree C. Microorganisms producing histamine also produced detectable putrescine and %cadaverine%. The Niven medium was used to evaluate the 200 isolates for histidine decarboxylase activity, after incubation 24 hr at 37 degree C. An enzymic technique was used to distinguish false positives and to quantify bacterial histamine levels. The number of microorganisms was the most important factor in the accumulation of histamine.

1994

10/3,AB/72 (Item 72 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09549662 BIOSIS NO.: 199598004580
Histamine, putrescine and %cadaverine% formation in Spanish semipreserved anchovies as affected by time/temperature.
AUTHOR: Rodriguez-Jerez J J; Lopez-Sabater E I; Hernandez-Herrero M M; Mora-Ventura M T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Higiene Inspeccion Alimentos, Fac. Veterinaria, Univ. Autonoma Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelon**Spain
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Science 59 (5):p993-997 1994
ISSN: 0022-1147
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We studied the changes in counts of mesophilic, psychrotrophic, enterobacteria, sulphite-reducing and Vibrio microorganisms in commercial samples of Spanish semipreserved anchovies. The influence of NaCl, oxygen concentration and pH on bacterial growth and histamine, putrescine and %cadaverine% formation were also studied. Notable histamine formation was detected in samples incubated at 20 degree C and preserved in olive oil (443.68 ppm-3012.13 ppm). This accumulation was probably caused by the conditions of the product, pH 5-6, relatively low NaCl (lt 15%), and permissive temperature (product not refrigerated). Correlation between the microorganisms and histamine formation was not clear. Histamine was produced by too high storage temperatures but not by the ripening process.

1994

10/3,AB/73 (Item 73 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09545410 BIOSIS NO.: 199598000328
Polyamine distribution patterns in aerobic gram-positive cocci and some radio-resistant %bacteria%.
AUTHOR: Hamana Koei
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Coll. Med. Care Technol., Gunma Univ., 3-39-15 Showa-machi, Maebashi 371**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of General and Applied Microbiology 40 (3):p181-195 1994
ISSN: 0022-1260
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Cellular polyamines of various aerobic Gram-positive cocci and some radio-resistant eubacteria were analyzed. Staphylococcus and Micrococcus species except for some spermidine-containing or %cadaverine% -containing strains were lacking in polyamines. Planococcus species ubiquitously contained putrescine, spermidine and agmatine. Marinococcus were divided into two groups, one of which contains no polyamine and another putrescine, spermidine and agmatine. Polyamines were not detected in Pediococcus, Tetragenococcus, Aerococcus, Alloiococcus, Helcococcus and Kineococcus species. Spermidine was found in Stomatococcus mucilaginosus and Salinicoccus hispanicus while no polyamine was detected in Salinicoccus roseus. Sporosarcina halophila and Sporosarcina ureae ubiquitously contained spermidine, however, agmatine was found in the former and spermine in the latter. Polyamine profiles were heterogeneous within aerobic Gram-positive cocci, though each profile was specific for the genera. Different polyamine patterns found in the genera Marinococcus, Salinicoccus and Sporosarcina suggest the heterogeneity of these genera. Radio-resistant Rubrobacter radiotolerans was devoid of polyamines, whereas spermidine was detected in radio-resistant Deinobacter grandis as well as radio-tolerant Deinococcus species.

1994

10/3,AB/74 (Item 74 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09536083 BIOSIS NO.: 199497544453
Altered pH and lysine signalling mutants of cadC, a gene encoding a membrane-bound transcriptional activator of the Escherichia coli cadBA operon.
AUTHOR: Dell Cheryl L; Neely Melody N; Olson Eric R(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biotechnology, Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Res., Div. Warner-Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, MI 4810**USA
JOURNAL: Molecular Microbiology 14 (1):p7-16 1994
ISSN: 0950-382X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The Escherichia coli CadC protein is required for activation of cadBA transcription under conditions of low external pH and exogenous lysine. cadBA encodes proteins involved in the decarboxylation of lysine to %cadaverine%, and %cadaverine% excretion. Sequence analysis suggested that CadC contains a single transmembrane segment separating a DNA-binding domain in the amino terminus from a periplasmic domain. Western analysis of subcellular fractions demonstrated that CadC is expressed and concentrated in the cytoplasmic membrane in cells grown either at an inducing pH (pH 5.8) or at a non-inducing pH (pH 7.6.). Eight cadC mutants were isolated based on their ability to confer expression of a cadA-lacZ fusion independent of low external pH or exogenous lysine. Five of these mutants expressed the cadA-lacZ fusion at both pH 5.8 and pH 7.6, but retained the requirement for the lysine signal while the other three mutants displayed pH independence in the presence of lysine, and lysine independence at pH 5.8 but not at pH 7.6. These results support a model in which CadC is a membrane-bound transcriptional activator of the cadBA operon capable of sensing (directly or indirectly) signals generated outside the cytoplasmic membrane as a consequence of acidic pH and lysine.

1994

10/3,AB/75 (Item 75 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09469019 BIOSIS NO.: 199497477389

Seafood decomposition: The colorimetric method for indole from the decomposition of shrimp revisited.
AUTHOR: Miller D W; Lee M E; Takenaka N E; Conte E
AUTHOR ADDRESS: FDA/NCTR, Div. Chem., Jefferson, AR 72079**USA
JOURNAL: Abstracts of Papers American Chemical Society 208 (1-2):pAGFD 145 1994
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 208th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society Washington, D.C., USA August 21-25, 1994
ISSN: 0065-7727
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1994

10/3,AB/76 (Item 76 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09335855 BIOSIS NO.: 199497344225
Functional domains of CadC, a membrane-bound transcriptional activator of the pH regulated E. coli cad operon.
AUTHOR: Dell C(a); Neely M; Alessi D; Olson E
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Parke-Davis Pharm. Res., Div. Warner-Lambert Co., Ann Arbor, MI 48105**USA
JOURNAL: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology 94 (0):p206 1994
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 94th General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology Las Vegas, Nevada, USA May 23-27, 1994
ISSN: 1060-2011
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
1994

10/3,AB/77 (Item 77 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09324802 BIOSIS NO.: 199497333172
Changes in cell morphology and polyamine composition during growth of Campylobacter jejuni.
AUTHOR: Suzuki S(a); Horikoshi Y; Takama K
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Fac. Agric., Kochi Univ., Nankoku, Kochi 783**Japan
JOURNAL: World Journal of Microbiology & Biotechnology 10 (3):p352-353 1994
ISSN: 0959-3993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Resting cells of Campylobacter jejuni were spherical whereas growing cells were mainly spiral. Content of %cadaverine% increased with the decrease in spherical forms prior to growth commencing but production of spermidine increased in early log phase. %Cadaverine% and spermidine are possibly involved in changes in cell morphology and growth, respectively.

1994

10/3,AB/78 (Item 78 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09324773 BIOSIS NO.: 199497333143
Polyamines of Frankia in relation to nitrogen nutrition.
AUTHOR: Wheeler C T; Tonin G S; Sutcliffe A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Bot., Univ. Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ**UK
JOURNAL: Soil Biology and Biochemistry 26 (5):p577-581 1994

ISSN: 0038-0717
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The occurrence of putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermidine and spermine as the main components of the free polyamine fraction of several strains of cultured Frankia is demonstrated. Putrescine was the major polyamine in virtually all strains irrespective of the source of nitrogen for growth (N-2-fixation); NH-3Cl; KNO-3; hydrolysed casein (casamino acids). However, in cultures reliant solely on N-2-fixation for growth amounts of %cadaverine%, spermidine and spermine more than doubled relative to putrescine. When polyamines were supplied as the sole source of organic nitrogen (8 mg N l-1), best growth of two strains of Frankia was supported by putrescine, with %cadaverine% also giving good growth in strain UGL140102. Growth with spermidine and spermine was less than with other sources of nitrogen, such as hydrolysed casein or N-2-fixation. Cultures grown in spermine showed degeneration of the mycelium and a substantial reduction in numbers of vesicles formed on the mycelium compared with cultures grown with hydrolysed casein or with fixed N-2. It is unlikely, therefore, that the polyamines tested play a specific role in vesicle initiation.

1994

10/3,AB/79 (Item 79 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09310985 BIOSIS NO.: 199497319355
Roles of LysP and CadC in mediating the lysine requirement for acid induction of the Escherichia coli cad operon.
AUTHOR: Neely Melody N; Dell Cheryl L; Olson Eric R(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Biotechnol., Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Res. Div. Warner-Lambert Co., 2800 Plymouth Rd., Ann Arb**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Bacteriology 176 (11):p3278-3285 1994
ISSN: 0021-9193
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Expression of the Escherichia coli cadBA operon, encoding functions required for the conversion of lysine to %cadaverine% and for %cadaverine% excretion, requires at least two extracellular signals: low pH and a high concentration of lysine. To better understand the nature of the lysine-dependent signal, mutants were isolated which expressed a cadA-lacZ transcription fusion in the absence of lysine while retaining pH regulation. The responsible mutation in one of these isolates (EP310) was in cadC, a gene encoding a function necessary for transcriptional activation of cadBA. This mutation (cadC310) is in a part of the gene encoding the periplasmic domain of CadC and results in an Arg-to-Cys change at position 265, indicating that this part of the protein is involved in responding to the presence of lysine. Three other mutants had mutations mapping in or near lysP (cadR), a gene encoding a lysine transport protein that has previously been shown to regulate cadA expression. One of these mutations is an insertion in the lysP coding region. Thus, in the absence of exogenous lysine, LysP is a negative regulator of cadBA expression. Negative regulation by LysP was further demonstrated by showing that lysP expression from a high-copy-number plasmid rendered cad4-lacZ uninducible. Expression of cad4-lacZ in a strain carrying the cadC310 allele, however, was not affected by the plasmid-expressed lysP. %Cadaverine% was shown to inhibit expression of the cad4-lacZ fusion in cadC+ cells but not in a cadC310 background.

1994

10/3,AB/80 (Item 80 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews
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09236606 BIOSIS NO.: 199497244976
Purification and properties of putrescine N-methyltransferase from transformed roots of Datura stramonium L.
AUTHOR: Walton Nicholas J(a); Peerless Abigael C J; Robins Richard J; Rhodes Michael J C; Boswell Henry D; Robins David J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Genet. Microbiol., Inst. Food Res.-Norwich Lab., Norwich Research Park, Colney, Norwich NR4**UK
JOURNAL: Planta (Heidelberg) 193 (1):p9-15 1994
ISSN: 0032-0935
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Putrescine-N-methyltransferase (PMT; EC 2.1.1.53), the first enzyme in the biosynthetic pathway leading from putrescine to tropane and pyrrolidine alkaloids, has been purified about 700-fold from root cultures of Datura stramonium established following genetic transformation with Agrabacterium rhizogenes. The native enzyme had a molecular weight estimated by gel-permeation chromatography on Superose-6 of 40 kDa; sodium dodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of the peak fractions from Superose-6 chromatography revealed a band of 36 kDa molecular weight. Kinetic studies of the purified enzyme gave K-m values for putrescine and S-adenosyl-L-methionine of 0.31 mM and 0.10 mM, respectively, and K-i values for S-adenosyl-L-homocysteine and N-methylputrescine of 0.01 mM and 0. 15 mM, respectively. The enzyme was active with some derivatives and analogous of putrescine, including 1.4-diamino-2-hydroxybutane and 1,4-diamino-trans-but-2-ene. Little activity was observed with 1,4-diamino-cis-but-2-ene and none with 1.3-diaminopropane or 1,5-diaminopentane (%cadaverine%), indicating a requirement for substrate activity of two amino groups in a trans conformation. separated by four carbon atoms. A large number of monoamines were inhibitors of the enzyme. Though not a substrate, %cadaverine% was a competitive inhibitor of the enzyme, with a K-i of 0.04 mM; the significance of this in relation to the biosynthesis of %cadaverine%-derived alkaloids is discussed.

1994

10/3,AB/81 (Item 81 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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09080257 BIOSIS NO.: 199497088627
The influence of some starter cultures and GDL on the formation of biogenic amines in dry sausages.
AUTHOR: Maijala Riitta(a); Eerola Susanna(a); Hill Pauli; Nurmi Esko(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Natl. Vet. and Food Inst., P.O. Box 368, FIN-0010 Helsinki**Finland
JOURNAL: Agricultural Science in Finland 2 (5):p403-412 1993
ISSN: 0789-600X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Finnish

ABSTRACT: The influence of five common starter cultures and glucono-delta-lactone (GDL) on the formation of histamine, tyramine, putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermine and spermidine in dry sausages was studied. Sausages were manufactured in a pilot plant from two different batches of raw material. No major differences were observed between the starter cultures studied in the biogenic amine levels detected during ripening. The lowest levels of histamine were detected in sausages fermented by GDL and Staphylococcae with or without lactic acid %bacteria% as a starter culture. In pure culture studies performed with a turbidimetric method in MRS broth, non-starter lactic acid %bacteria%

isolated from sausages were found to be more sensitive to acidic conditions than the starter strains used in the study. The addition of 2% histidine to MRS broth resulted in a tremendous increase in histamine production (from 1-2 to 6000 ppm). However, in histidine-fortified MRS broth with GDL addition, only 54 ppm of histamine was formed. According to these results, the pH decrease caused by GDL addition decreases histamine formation in dry sausages and in MRS broth. The differences in pH decrease may be one reason for the very varying concentrations of histamine detected in retail dry sausages.

1993

10/3,AB/82 (Item 82 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09042098 BIOSIS NO.: 199497050468
Effects of polyamines on the ice-nucleating activity of Erwinia uredovora KUIN-3.
AUTHOR: Kawahara Hidehisa; Hayashi Yaemi; Hamada Ryuji; Obata Hitoshi
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Fac. Engineering, Kansai University, Suita, Osaka 564** Japan
JOURNAL: Bioscience Biotechnology and Biochemistry 57 (9):p1424-1428 1993
ISSN: 0916-8451
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The effects of polyamines on the ice-nucleating activity of an ice-nucleating bacterium, Erwinia uredovora KUIN-3, were investigated. The activity in the outer membrane derived from this bacterium was increased by the addition of spermidine (10 mM). Also, the activity was stabilized in alkaline pH buffer with the addition of polyamine. Further, the addition of methylglyoxal bis(guanylhydrazone) which inhibited the activity of S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase, inhibited the ice-nucleating activity of the cells of this bacterium. The amount of polyamine in this bacterium was examined using HPLC. The components of the polyamines were three species, putrescine, %cadaverine%, and spermidine. The amounts of polyamines in the cells and outer membranes after MGBG treatment decreased. The results suggested that polyamine was the most important component of the ice-nucleating material in this bacterium.

1993

10/3,AB/83 (Item 83 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09016418 BIOSIS NO.: 199497024788
Polyamine patterns as chemotaxonomic markers for the genus Xanthomonas.
AUTHOR: Yang Ping(a); De Vos Paul; Kersters Karel; Swings Jean
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Lab. Microbiol., Univ. Gent, K.-L. Ledeganckstraat 35, B-9000 Ghent**Belgium
JOURNAL: International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology 43 (4):p709-714 1993
ISSN: 0020-7713
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamine profiles of 140 Xanthomonas strains were determined by high-performance liquid chromatography. The results revealed that there are two polyamine profiles within the genus Xanthomonas. The first profile, characterized by spermidine ag the major polyamine, was shared by Xanthomonas albilineans, Xanthomonas awonopodis, Xanthomonas campestris, Xanthomonas fragariae, Xanthomonas oryzae, Xanthomonas

populi, and some unclassified xanthomonads. The second profile was typical of Xanthomonas maltophilia strains and contained spermidine and %cadaverine% as the major polyamines.

1993

10/3,AB/84 (Item 84 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08996724 BIOSIS NO.: 199497005094
Increased production of %cadaverine% and anabasine in hairy root cultures of Nicotiana tabacum expressing a bacterial lysine decarboxylase gene.
AUTHOR: Fecker Lothar F; Ruegenhagen Chsristiane; Berlin Jochen(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)GBF-Gesellschaft Biotechnologische Forschung m.b.H., Mascheroder Weg 1, 38124 Braunschweig**Germany
JOURNAL: Plant Molecular Biology 23 (1):p11-21 1993
ISSN: 0167-4412
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Several hairy root cultures of Nicotiana tabacum varieties, carrying two direct repeats of a bacterial lysine decarboxylase (ldc) gene controlled by the cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter expressed LDC activity up to 1 pkat/mg protein. Such activity was, for example, sufficient to increase %cadaverine% levels of the best line SR3/1-K1,2 from ca. 50 mu-g (control cultures) to about 700 mu-g/g dry mass. Some of the overproduced %cadaverine% of this line was used for the formation of anabasine, as shown by a 3-fold increase of this alkaloid. In transgenic lines with lower LDC activity the changes of %cadaverine% and anabasine levels were correspondingly lower and sometimes hardly distinguishable from controls. Feeding of lysine to root cultures, even to those with low LDC activity, greatly enhanced %cadaverine% and anabasine levels, while the amino acid had no or very little effect on controls and LDC-negative lines.

1993

10/3,AB/85 (Item 85 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08977086 BIOSIS NO.: 199396128587
Reconstitution of the photosystem I secondary quinone acceptor (A-1) in the P700-F-x core isolated from Synechococcus PCC 6301.
AUTHOR: Ikegami Isamu(a); Itoh Shigeru; Warren Patrick G; Golbeck John H
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Fac. Pharm. Sci., Teikyo Univ., Sagamiko, Kanagawa 199-01**Japan
JOURNAL: Plant and Cell Physiology 34 (6):p849-853 1993
ISSN: 0032-0781
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: By treating a F-A/F-B-depleted P700-F-x core from Synechococcus PCC 6301 with diethylether, most of the phylloquinone was removed without loss of P700. The 1 ms decay of P700+ in the original core was replaced by the 25 ns decay, which was interpreted as the backreaction occurring in a P700+-A-0- pair in place of a P700+-F-x- pair. When phylloquinone was added to the phylloquinone-depleted core, the 1 ms decay of P700+ was recovered only in a concomitant presence of Triton X-100. The effective concentration of Triton X-100 was between 0.02% and 0.1%. The flash-induced difference spectrum from 400 to 500 nm confirms the participation of F-x in the 1 ms decay of P700+ in the reconstituted core. Washing the phylloquinone-reconstituted core with n-hexane did not eliminate the effects of phylloquinone, suggesting that the reconstituted

phylloquinone was as tightly bou[redacted] to the P700-F-x core as is the[redacted] naturally-occurring A-1.

1993

10/3,AB/86 (Item 86 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08977085 BIOSIS NO.: 199396128586
A possible role for polyamines in the repression of growth of Bradyrhizobium japonicum bacteroids in soybean nodules.
AUTHOR: Ozawa Takashi; Tsuji Takahiro
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Agric. Chem., Coll. Agric., Univ. Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, Osaka 593**Japan
JOURNAL: Plant and Cell Physiology 34 (6):p899-904 1993
ISSN: 0032-0781
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Soybean plants (Glycine max L. Merr. cv. Tamahomare) accumulate sufficient putrescine and spermidine in their nodules to inhibit the growth of bacteroids of Bradyrhizobium japonicum strain 138NR. Gas-chromatographic analysis showed that the mature nodules from 35-d-old plants contained approximately 1.5 mu-moles each of putrescine and spermidine per g fresh weight. Water-soluble (free) putrescine and spermidine were present at concentrations of 0.39 and 0.13 mu-moles per g fresh weight, respectively. %Cadaverine% and spermine were not detected in the nodules. In a yeast-extract mannitol broth at a pH above 7.0, putrescine, %cadaverine%, spermidine, and spermine at more than 0.5, 0.2, 0.05, and 0.05 mM, respectively, inhibited the growth of the bacteroids. The effect of the polyamines was bactericidal at higher concentrations. More than 95% of bacteroids were not able to form colonies on agar plates that contained 0.5 mM spermidine at pH 7.0. The high sensitivity to polyamines was a unique characteristic of the bacteroid-form cells of this strain. The bacteroids lost their sensitivity to the polyamines within 24 hours after their isolation from nodules. The cultured cells of this strain multiplied in the presence of 2 mM spermidine or spermine.

1993

10/3,AB/87 (Item 87 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08963693 BIOSIS NO.: 199396115194
Fermentation of raw poultry byproducts for animal nutrition.
AUTHOR: Urlings H A P; Bijker P G H; Van Logtestijn J G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Sci. Food Animal Origin, Fac. Veterinary Med., Utrecht Univ., Utrecht NL-3508 TD**Netherlands Antilles
JOURNAL: Journal of Animal Science 71 (9):p2420-2426 1993
ISSN: 0021-8812
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In this study, the fermentation of raw, inedible poultry byproducts mixed with sugarbeet pulp and dextrose and inoculated with Lactobacillus plantarum and(or) Enteroccocus faecium resulted in a drop of pH in the byproducts to approximately 4.0 to 4.5 within 48 h. To keep the fermented product stable for a period of 21 d, the addition of gtoreq 3% (wt/wt) of a fermentable carbohydrate was necessary. With a high inoculation level of approximately 10-8 to 10-9 L. plantarum per gram, or with acidification of the initial mixture with .4% lactic acid, the number of Enterobacteriaceae decreased faster than with inoculation at 10-6 L. plantarum per gram, or without initial acidification. After 21 d

of fermentation, a high level of enzymatic breakdown of proteins and amino acids was observed: the nonprotein N level increased from 5% to between 15 and 40% of total N and the volatile N level increased from 1% to between 3 and 11% of total N. An increase in histamine, %cadaverine%, and putrescine was also observed. Despite the technological measures taken, such as the application of a high inoculum of starter culture and initial acidification with .4% lactic acid, this amino acid breakdown could not be reduced to an acceptable level. These results suggest that, because of biochemical deterioration, fermentation alone is not a useful method of preservation of raw poultry byproducts.

1993

10/3,AB/88 (Item 88 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08952755 BIOSIS NO.: 199396104256
Purification and characterization of homospermidine synthase in Acinetobacter tartarogenes ATCC 31105.
AUTHOR: Yamamoto Shigeo(a); Nagata Satoko; Kusaba Kaoru
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Fac. Pharmaceutical Sci., Okayama Univ., Tsushima-naka, Okayama, Okayama 700**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo) 114 (1):p45-49 1993
ISSN: 0021-924X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Homospermidine synthase, catalyzing the formation of homospermidine (H-2N(CH-2)-4NH(CH-2)-4NH-2) from putrescine and NAD+ with concomitant liberation of NH-3, was purified 600-fold over the crude extract with a yield of about 14% to homogeneity from Acinetobacter tartarogenes ATCC 31105. The enzyme had a native molecular mass of 102 kDa, with a pI of 5.0, and was apparently composed of two identical subunits (52 kDa), suggesting that a single protein catalyzes two serial reactions, oxidation of putrescine to 4-aminobutyraldehyde and subsequent reduction of the putative Schiff base formed between this aldehyde and a second molecule of putrescine to homospermidine. The K-m values for putrescine and NAD+ were 280 and 18 mu-M, respectively. 1,3-Diaminopropane and %cadaverine% were inactive as substrates, and NAD+ could not be replaced by NADP+. 1,3-Diaminopropane and NADH were potent competitive inhibitors. The enzyme had a pH optimum of 8.7, was most active at 30 degree C, and required K+ and dithiothreitol for full activity. Putrescine and NAD+ protected the enzyme from the inhibition by thiol reagents. The NH-2-terminal amino acid sequence was AQWPVYGKISGPVVI. Some of these properties were compared with those of the homospermidine synthases from a photosynthetic bacterium, Rhodopseudomonas viridis and a plant, Lathyrus sativus.

1993

10/3,AB/89 (Item 89 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08910252 BIOSIS NO.: 199396061753
Synthesis and use of fluorescent molecular probes for measuring cell-surface enzymatic oxidation of amino acids and amines in seawater.
AUTHOR: Pantoja Silvio(a); Lee Cindy(a); Marecek James F; Palenik Brian P
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Marine Sci. Res. Cent., State Univ. New York, Stony Brook, NY 11794-5000**USA
JOURNAL: Analytical Biochemistry 211 (2):p210-218 1993
ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A method for investigating cell-surface enzymatic oxidative deamination of amino acids and amines in seawater was developed. This technique used synthetic fluorescent Lucifer Yellow derivatives of the amino acid lysine and the amine %cadaverine% as molecular probes to investigate oxidation pathways and rates. The probes were chemically stable under the conditions used and did not adsorb to container surfaces. The oxidative deamination of the fluorescent probes added to phytoplankton cultures and the subsequent production of their fluorescent oxidation products could be selectively detected by HPLC at 250 pM levels. This approach allows selective investigation of cell-surface enzymatic oxidation since neither transport of the probes across the cell membrane nor chemical transformation of the probes occurs. %Bacteria% were also capable of oxidizing the fluorescent amino acid probe.

1993

10/3,AB/90 (Item 90 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08904614 BIOSIS NO.: 199396056115
Effects of extracellular pH on the intracellular pH and membrane potential of cellulolytic ruminal %bacteria%, Ruminococcus albus, Ruminococcus flavefaciens, and Fibrobacter succinogenes.
AUTHOR: Miyazaki Kohji; Hino Tsuneo(a); Itabashi Hisao
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Agric., Meiji Univ., 1-1-1 Higashimita, Tama-ku, Kawasaki 214**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of General and Applied Microbiology 38 (6):p567-573 1992
ISSN: 0022-1260
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The growth rates of Ruminococcus albus, Ruminococcus flavefaciens, and Fibrobacter succinogenes, which are kown to be sensitive to low pH, were decreased to less than half of the maximum rates at extracellular pH (pH-e) 6.0, and their growth rates were extremely low at pH-e 5.6. Their intracellular pH (pH-i) was decreased linearly as pH-e was lowered from 6.8 to 6.0, irrespective of the presence or absence of cellobiose. However, pH-i was not decreased markedly as pH-e was lowered from 6.0 to 5.6 when cellobiose was given, resulting in the increased pH gradient across the cell membrane (DELTA-pH). One the other hand, when cellobiose was not supplied, pH-i was still linearly decreased with the decrease of pH-e to 5.6. These results suggest that much energy is needed to form DELTA-pH at pH-e 5.6. Membrane potential (DELTA--psi) and proton motive force (PMF) were not significantly affected by the change in pH-e. Addition of 3% ethanol markedly decreased the DELTA-pH of these %bacteria% at pH-e 5.6. In R. flavefaciens and F. succinogenes, DELTA--psi was notably decreased by 3% ethanol, while in R. albus DELTA--psi was slightly decreased by ethanol. Compared with Megasphaera elsdenii, which is relatively tolerant to low pH, these cellulolytic %bacteria% appear to have low capacity to maintain their pH-i against the decrease in pH-e.

1992

10/3,AB/91 (Item 91 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08904613 BIOSIS NO.: 199396056114
Distribution of unusual long and branched polyamines in thermophilic eubacteria belonging to "Rhodothermus," Thermus and Thermonema.
AUTHOR: Hamana Koei(a); Hamana Hiroshi; Niitsu Masaru; Samejima Keijiro; Matsuzaki Sigeru
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Coll. Med. Care Technol., Gunma Univ., Maebashi, Gunma

371**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of General and Applied Microbiology 38 (6):p575-584 1992
ISSN: 0022-1260
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Polyamines of thermophilic Gram-negative eubacteria, "Rhodothermus marinus" ATCC 43812, Thermus sp. ATCC 43814 and Thermonema lapsum ATCC 43542 were analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography and gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. "R. marinus" contained spermidine, spermine, thermopentamine, a tertiary tetraamine (N-4-aminopropylspermidine) and a quaternary pentaamine (N-4-bis(aminopropyl)spermidine). Thermus sp. ATCC 43814 contained putrescine, %cadaverine%, norspermidine, spermidine, homospermidine, norspermine, spermine, thermospermine, aminopropylhomospermidine, caldopentamine, agmatine, two tertiary tetraamines (N-4-aminopropylnorspermidine and N-4-aminopropylspermidine) and two quaternary pentaamines (N-4-bis(aminopropyl)norspermidine and N-4-bis(aminopropyl)spermidine). Homospermidine and homospermine were detected in Thermonema lapsum as the major polyamine. These distribution patterns of long and branched polyamines are distinctive in the thermophiles, indicating that unusual polyamine profiles serve to estimate chemotaxonomic and phylogenetic relationships within thermophilic eubacteria.

1992

10/3,AB/92 (Item 92 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08875852 BIOSIS NO.: 199396027353
Bacteriological safety of a fermented weaning food containing L-lactate and nisin.
AUTHOR: Yusof Rokiah M; Morgan Jane B; Adams Martin R(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Nurtiton and Community Health, Fac. Human Ecol., Univ. Pertanian Malaysia, 43400 UPM, Seerd**Malaysia
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Protection 56 (5):p414-417 1993
ISSN: 0362-028X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Using a rice-based model weaning food, the effect of Lactococcus lactis on the growth and survival of a range of enteric pathogens has been investigated. The starter organism used produces the bacteriocin nisin and the physiological L-lactate isomer, thus avoiding the risk of D-lactate acidosis when consumed by infants. L. lactis was a less effective antagonist than stronger acid producers such as the DL lactate producer, Lactobacillus plantarum, and only produced a potentially useful inhibition of pathogens when present in a large numerical superiority (gt 10-5:1). Prefermentation of the weaning food with L. lactis for 24 h produced a product with a pH of 3.7-3.8 containing apprxeq 0.25% lactate (gt 96% L-lactate). The prefermented product was bactericidal for pathogens introduced subsequently. Despite the production of 100-150 international units nisin per g during fermentation, the inhibition of pathogens could be ascribed to acid production alone.

1993

10/3,AB/93 (Item 93 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08875851 BIOSIS NO.: 199396027352
Combined effect of sodium chloride and clove on growth and biogenic amine

formation of Enterobacter aerogenes in mackerel muscle extract.
AUTHOR: Wendakoon Chitra N; Sakaguchi Morihiko(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Fisheries, Fac. Agriculture, Kyoto Univ., Sakyo ku, Kyoto 606-01**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Protection 56 (5):p410-413 1993
ISSN: 0362-028X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The inhibitory effects of clove (0.5% and sodium chloride (1-5%) on the growth and biogenic amine (histamine and %cadaverine%) production of Enterobacter aerogenes in mackerel muscle broth at 30 degree C were investigated. At 1% level, sodium chloride was favorable for growth, whereas higher levels slightly reduced the growth in comparison to the control. The maximum population numbers obtained in the presence of sodium chloride were essentially the same as that of the control. Amine production was remarkably enhanced by the presence of 1% NaCl alone. Only a little increase was observed for higher levels, and sodium chloride at more than 3% had no stimulatory effect on the amine formation. Addition of clove at a level of 0.5% to the broth resulted in a delay in the growth and the amine formation. The presence of NaCl as low as 2% in combination with clove (0.5%) completely inhibited the growth and amine production of E. aerogenes in mackerel broth. Synergistic effects of clove essential oils and sodium chloride could be considered as the probable reason for the inactivation of the bacterium.

1993

10/3,AB/94 (Item 94 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08866467 BIOSIS NO.: 199396017968
Presence of N-acyl and acetoxy derivatives of putrescine and %cadaverine% in the human gut.
AUTHOR: Murray K E; Shaw K J(a); Adams R F; Conway P L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)CSIRO Div. Food Processing, PO Box 52, North Ryde, New South Wales**Australia
JOURNAL: Gut 34 (4):p489-493 1993
ISSN: 0017-5749
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: N-acyl and acetoxy derivatives of putrescine and %cadaverine% have been found in the faeces of children and in cultures of isolates of gut %bacteria%. The evidence was accumulated from two dimensional, thin layer chromatography, field desorption mass spectrometry, and accurate mass measurement of the DANS derivatives of the amines. The acetoxy compounds of putrescine and %cadaverine% have not previously been reported.

1993

10/3,AB/95 (Item 95 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08860972 BIOSIS NO.: 199396012473
Polyamine distribution patterns serve as a phenotypic marker in the chemotaxonomy of the Proteobacteria.
AUTHOR: Hamana Koei(a); Matsuzaki Shigeru
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Coll. Med. Care Technol., Gunma Univ., Maebashi 371** Japan
JOURNAL: Canadian Journal of Microbiology 39 (3):p304-310 1993
ISSN: 0008-4166

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French

ABSTRACT: Polyamines of various genera of the class Proteobacteria were analyzed by high-performance liquid chromatography to determine if they can serve as taxonomic markers. The major polyamine of Zymomonas was homospermidine, whereas the Acetobacter-Gluconobacter complex contained spermidine, suggesting the presence of two different polyamine distribution patterns in the alpha subclass. Both the homospermidine-dominant type and the spermidine-dominant type were found in heterogeneous Sphingomonas species. Typical species belonging to the gamma subclass have their own unique polyamine pattern in Xanthomonas (spermidine), Azomonas (putrescine), Frateuria (spermidine), Alteromonas (putrescine-spermidine or spermidine), shewanella (putrescine), Marinomonas (putrescine-spermidine or spermidine), Halomonas (putrescine-spermidine or spermidine), and Deleya (spermidine). %Cadaverine% was sporadically distributed in some species in these genera. Some strains classified into Rhizobacter, Zoogloea, Azomonas, or Alteromonas contained 2-hydroxyputrescine found exclusively in the beta subclass. Polyamine distribution patterns are genus- and (or) species-specific and can serve as a phenotypic marker in the chemotaxonomy of the Proteobacteria.

1993

10/3,AB/96 (Item 96 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08806599 BIOSIS NO.: 199395095950
The effect of GDL-induced pH decrease on the formation of biogenic amines in meat.
AUTHOR: Maijala Riitta L(a); Eerola Susanna H; Aho Matti A; Hirn Jorma A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Natl. Veterinary Inst., Dep. Food Hygiene, P.O. Box 368, 00101 Helsinki**Finland
JOURNAL: Journal of Food Protection 56 (2):p125-129 1993
ISSN: 0362-028X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The effect of pH on the formation of biogenic amines has mainly been studied in broths in which pH has been fixed before incubation. However, in the fermentation of dry sausage, pH quite rapidly decreases from the initial value to a certain level. In this study glucono-delta-lactone (GDL) was used to decrease pH in meat. Six minced meat samples were each divided into three portions (A-C): 0% (A), 0.5% (B), or 1.0% (C) of GDL was added and the samples were incubated at 20-22 degree C for 7 d. The amounts of biogenic amines (histamine, tyramine, putrescine, %cadaverine%, phenylethylamine, tryptamine, spermine, and spermidine) as well as pH, water activity, and the bacterial counts of lactic acid %bacteria%, fecal streptococci, coliforms, and total plate count were measured. Addition of GDL resulted in a significant decrease in pH and in the levels of histamine and putrescine as well as in the levels of fecal streptococci, coliforms, and total plate counts. Of 87 fecal streptococci, seven Enterococcus faecalis strains produced tyramine. All the coliforms and related strains isolated from violet red bile agar produced tyramine, putrescine, and %cadaverine% on agar plates. However, the proportion of histamine-positive strains of these strains, especially Hafnia alvei, increased from 0 to 57% during the incubation. The rate and level of pH decrease clearly affected amine formation in meat, indicating that the levels of e.g., histamine produced could be decreased by optimizing the pH decrease during fermentation. Addition of GDL facilitates study of the effect of pH decrease without interactions between the starter culture and contaminant flora.

10/3,AB/97 (Item 97 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08760636 BIOSIS NO.: 199395049987
Metabolic effects of a bacterial lysine decarboxylase gene expressed in a hairy root culture of Nicotiana glauca.
AUTHOR: Fecker L F; Hillebrandt S; Ruegenhagen C(a); Herminghaus S; Landsmann J; Berlin J
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)GBF-Gesellscahft f. Biotechnologische Forschung m.b.H., Mascheroder Weg 1, D-3300 Braunschweig**Germany
JOURNAL: Biotechnology Letters 14 (11):p1035-1040 1992
ISSN: 0141-5492
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: One Nicotiana glauca line with distinctly enhanced levels of lysine decarboxylase (LDC) activity and of %cadaverine% was detected among 54 hairy root cultures of different tobacco species, transformed with the binary vector pLX222 carrying a bacterial lysine decarboxylase gene directed by the 35S-promoter of CaMV. Anabasine levels of this line were nearly doubled in comparison to control lines transformed with the gus-gene instead of the Idc-gene.
1992

10/3,AB/98 (Item 98 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08737402 BIOSIS NO.: 199395026753
Lysine catabolism in Streptomyces ambofaciens producer of macrolide antibiotic, spiramycin.
AUTHOR: Untrau Sophie; Lebrihi Ahmed(a); Germain Pierre; Lefebvre Gerard
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Laboratoire de Microbiologie Industrielle Alimentaire, ENSAIA, Institut National Polytechnique d**France
JOURNAL: Current Microbiology 25 (6):p313-318 1992
ISSN: 0343-8651
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Spiramycin production was highly stimulated when lysine was used as the sole nitrogen source. This amino acid was catabolized by the alpha-transminase pathway characterized by dosage of %cadaverine% aminotransferaase (CAT) enzyme. the Km-%cadaverine% was of 57 mM. CAT was highly induced by lysine (634% in comparison with ammonium). Addition of 40 mM of ammonium in a culture begun with 20 mM of lysine as the sole initial nitrogen source repressed CAT biosynthesis by 24% but did not affect spiramycin production seriously. Addition of 20 mM of lysine in a culture started with 40 mM ammonium induced CAT biosynthesis of 425%, but did not allow spiramycin production. In these two cases, spiramycin production seems to be conditioned by the nitrogen source initially present in the culture medium. CAT activity was inhibited by ammonium ions (33% at 20 mM), whereas lysine had no effects.

1992

10/3,AB/99 (Item 99 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08725355 BIOSIS NO.: 199395014706
Effect of pH, temperature and salinity on the production of gamma

aminobutyric acid (GABA) from amines by marine %bacteria%.
AUTHOR: Mountfort Douglas O(a); Pybus Vivien
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Cawthron Inst., Private Bag, Nelson**New Zealand
JOURNAL: FEMS (Federation of European Microbiological Societies) Microbiology Ecology 101 (4):p237-244 1992
ISSN: 0168-6496
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %Bacteria% isolated from sea-water grew on putrescine and spermidine as the sole carbon and nitrogen source, but not on %cadaverine%. Cell suspensions of one isolate (PU-8) produced gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) from putrescine in 0.02 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.6) containing 0.33 M NaCl and 15 mM MgCl-2, and three other isolates produced the inducer when gabaculine (a natural-inhibitor of GABA metabolism) was added. None of the isolates produced GABA from spermidine either in the absence or presence of gabaculine. Yields of GABA from putrescine were low in the suspension fluid and near stoichiometric quantities could be obtained by extraction of incubations with methanol. Decreased NaCl (lt 0.05 M) or increased pH resulted in an increase of GABA released into the suspension fluid during incubations, although in growth cultures only pH appeared to have a substantial effect. GABA release was not influenced by temperature in the range 17 to 32 degree C. Replacement of the normal concentration NaCl (0.33 M) with equivalent LiCl, sodium glucuronate, or sucrose in cell suspensions did not result in increased GABA in the suspension fluid, indicating non-involvement of a sodium or chloride ion-dependent transport system in GABA release. The results show that marine %bacteria% can produce GABA, an inducer of marine invertebrate larval settlement, and indicate that external changes in osmotic pressure and pH which influence GABA release may be important factors to consider in the production of this inducer.

1992

10/3,AB/100 (Item 100 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08722814 BIOSIS NO.: 199395012165
Taxonomic significance of polyamine synthesis in Paracoccus.
AUTHOR: Hamana Koei(a); Matsuzaki Shigeru
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Coll. Medical Care Technology, Gunma Univ., Maebashi, Gunma 371**Japan
JOURNAL: Journal of General and Applied Microbiology 38 (2):p93-103 1992
ISSN: 0022-1260
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Five Paracoccus species, P. denitrificans, P. alcaliphilus, P. aminophilus, P. aminovorans and P. kocurii, ubiquitously contained putrescine and spermidine as major polyamines. Spermine and %cadaverine% were detected sporadically in some strains as a minor component. All the strains of these species produced norspermidine from diaminopropane supplemented into the medium and some strains produced two aminopropyl derivatives of %cadaverine%, i.e., aminopropylcadaverine and aminopentylnorspermidine. The biosynthetic ability of these unusual polyamines serves as a chemotaxonomic marker in the genus Paracoccus. P. dentrificans IFO 13301 decarboxylated epsilon-N-methyllysine as well as lysine but neither epsilon-N-acetyllysine nor delta-hydroxylsine. The organism formed 2-hydroxyspermidine from the supplemented 2-hydroxyputrescine as well as 2-hydroxynorspermidine from 2-hydroxydiaminopropane but not N-acetylspermidine and N-methylspermidine from N-acetylputrescine and N-methylputrescine, respectively. A halophilic species, P. halodentrificans, which contains spermidine as the major polyamine and has no norspermidine- and aminopropylcadaverine-synthetic potential, was suggested not to be a

valid member of the genus Paracus.

1992
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Set     Items   Description
S1      10501   CADAVERINE
S2    3415176   S1 AND GASTROINTESTINAL OR BACTERIA
S3       1780   S1 AND S2
S4        141   S3 AND PHARMACEUTICAL
S5        141   S4 AND CADAVERINE
S6        141   RD (unique items)
S7         86   S6 AND PUTRESCINE
S8         86   RD (unique items)
? s s8 and diaminoalkyl
              86  S8
             587  DIAMINOALKYL
      S9       3  S8 AND DIAMINOALKYL
? t s9/3,ab/1-3
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 180, 303, 342, 390, 398

 9/3,AB/1      (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.
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4631332
Derwent Accession: 1999-633632
Utility
REASSIGNED
C/ Methods of identifying bacterial genes that are incompatible with bacterial pathogenicity, and the use of such genes, such as cadA, to reduce pathogenicity in a %bacteria% or to combat pathogenic bacterial infections ; %INHIBITO%RS OF E. COLI AND SHIGELLA ENTEROTOXINS; USED FOR DRUGS AND DNA VACCINES

Inventor: Maurelli, Anthony T., 1429 Winding Waye La., Silver Spring, MD, 20902
Fernandez, Reinaldo E., 3115 Whispering Pines Dr. Apt. #41, Silver Spring, MD, 20906
Bloch, Craig A., 1125 Ferdon Rd., Ann Arbor, MI, 48104
Fasano, Alessio, 3128 River Valley Chase, West Friendship, MD, 21794
Assignee: Unassigned
Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual (Code: 68000)
Examiner: Graser, Jennifer E. (Art Unit: 165)
Law Firm: Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P.

different

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 6344201	A	20020205	US 99281274	19990330
Priority				US 99281274	19990330
Provisional				US 60-80202	19980331

parent case

Fulltext Word Count: 12958

Abstract:
Black holes" in the genomes of bacterial pathogens represent deletions of "anti-virulence" genes, i.e. genes that are detrimental to a pathogenic lifestyle. Identification of the missing genetic loci in the "black hole" identifies genes that are incompatible with the %bacteria%'s pathogenicity. These genes, their gene products, and compounds generated by the enzymatic action of these gene products represent potential new compounds that are inhibitory to the bacterial pathogen and thus useful as pharmaceuticals. The utility of this concept is demonstrated in the missing gene for lysine decarboxylase, and the resulting inhibitory activity of %cadaverine% (the %diaminoalkyl% reaction product of lysine decarboxylase) on the Shigella enterotoxins. %Diaminoalkyl% compounds are therefore potent inhibitors of E. coli and Shigella spp. enterotoxins. Lysine decarboxylase generated from the gene cadA results in attenuation of the enterotoxic effects. New methods of use of %diaminoalkyl% compounds as medicaments are described. New uses of genetic constructs containing a cadA sequence, or other "anti-virulence" gene, for biochemical probes, for toxin receptor identification, and for

%pharmaceutical% discovery are described. Additional uses are described for vaccines and DNA vaccine delivery.

9/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00518536
IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL AVIRULENCE GENES AND THEIR PRODUCTS; VACCINES AND %PHARMACEUTICAL% COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM
METHODES D'IDENTIFICATION DE GENES BACTERIENS INCOMPATIBLES AVEC UN POUVOIR PATHOGENE BACTERIEN ET UTILISATION DE CES GENES, TELS QUE i(CADA), POUR REDUIRE LE POUVOIR PATHOGENE D'UNE BACTERIE OU COMBATTRE DES INFECTIONS BACTERIENNES PATHOGENES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
MAURELLI Anthony T,
FERNANDEZ Reinaldo,
FASANO Alessio,
BLOCH Craig A,
Inventor(s):
MAURELLI Anthony T,
FERNANDEZ Reinaldo,
FASANO Alessio,
BLOCH Craig A,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9949888 A2 19991007
Application: WO 99US6990 19990331 (PCT/WO US9906990)
Priority Application: US 9880202 19980331
Designated States: AU CA JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
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English Abstract
Black holes" in the genomes of bacterial pathogens represent deletions of "anti-virulence" genes, i.e. genes that are detrimental to a pathogenic lifestyle. Identification of the missing genetic loci in the "black hole" identifies genes that are incompatible with the %bacteria%'s pathogenicity. These genes, their gene products, and compounds generated by the enzymatic action of these gene products represent potential new compounds that are inhibitory to the bacterial pathogen and thus useful as pharmaceuticals. The utility of this concept is demonstrated in the missing gene for lysine decarboxylase, and the resulting inhibitory activity of %cadaverine% (the %diaminoalkyl% reaction product of lysine decarboxylase) on the i(Shigella) enterotoxins. %Diaminoalkyl% compounds are therefore potent inhibitors of i(E. coli) and i(Shigella) spp. enterotoxins. Lysine decarboxylase generated from the gene i(cadA) results in attenuation of the enterotoxic effects. New methods of use of %diaminoalkyl% compounds as medicaments are described. New uses of genetic constructs containing a i(cadA) sequence, or other "anti-virulence" gene, for biochemical probes, for toxin receptor identification, and for %pharmaceutical% discovery are described. Additional uses are described for vaccines and DNA vaccine delivery.

French Abstract
Des "trous noirs" dans les genomes d'agents pathogenes bacteriens representent des deletions de genes "anti-virulence", c'est-a-dire de genes nuisibles au style de vie pathogene. L'identification des loci genetiques manquants dans le "trou noir" permet d'identifier les genes incompatibles avec le pouvoir pathogene des bacteries. Ces genes, leurs produits geniques et les composes generes par l'action enzymatique de ces produits geniques representent de nouveaux composes potentiels inhibant l'agent pathogene bacterien et pouvant donc s'utiliser comme produits pharmaceutiques. L'utilite de ce concept est demontree par le gene manquant de lysine decarboxylase et l'activite inhibitrice consecutive de la %cadaverine% (le produit de reaction diaminoalkyle de la lysine decarboxylase) sur les enterotoxines i(Shigella). Les composes diaminoalkyle sont donc de puissants inhibiteurs d'enterotoxines de i(E.

coli)et i(Shigella) spp. La lysine decarboxylase generee par le gene i(cadA) provoque une attenuation des effets enterotoxiques. L'invention concerne de nouvelles methodes d'utilisation de composes diaminoalkyle comme medicaments, ainsi que de nouvelles utilisations de produits de recombinaison genetiques contenant une sequence i(cadA), ou un autre gene "anti-virulence" dans des sondes biochimiques, pour l'identification d'un recepteur de toxine et dans des decouvertes pharmaceutiques. L'invention concerne egalement d'autres utilisations permettant l'injection de vaccins et de vaccins d'ADN.

9/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 340)
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METHODS OF IDENTIFYING BACTERIAL GENES THAT ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH BACTERIAL PATHOGENICITY, AND THE USE OF SUCH GENES, SUCH AS CADA, TO REDUCE PATHOGENICITY IN A %BACTERIA% OR TO COMBAT PATHOGENIC BACTERIAL INFECTIONS
Inventors: Bloch Craig A (US); Fasano Alessio (US); Fernandez Reinaldo E (US); Maurelli Anthony T (US)
Assignee: Unassigned Or Assigned To Individual
Assignee Code: 68000
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Abstract: Black holes" in the genomes of bacterial pathogens represent deletions of "anti-virulence" genes, i.e. genes that are detrimental to a pathogenic lifestyle. Identification of the missing genetic loci in the "black hole" identifies genes that are incompatible with the %bacteria%'s pathogenicity. These genes, their gene products, and compounds generated by the enzymatic action of these gene products represent potential new compounds that are inhibitory to the bacterial pathogen and thus useful as pharmaceuticals. The utility of this concept is demonstrated in the missing gene for lysine decarboxylase, and the resulting inhibitory activity of %cadaverine% (the %diaminoalkyl% reaction product of lysine decarboxylase) on the Shigella enterotoxins. %Diaminoalkyl% compounds are therefore potent inhibitors of E. coli and Shigella spp. enterotoxins Lysine decarboxylase generated from the gene cadA results in attenuation of the enterotoxic effects. New methods of use of %diaminoalkyl% compounds as medicaments are described. New uses of genetic constructs containing a cadA sequence, or other "antivirulence" gene, for biochemical probes, for toxin receptor identification, and for %pharmaceutical% discovery are described. Additional uses are described for vaccines and DNA vaccine delivery.
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Set	Items	Description
S1	10501	CADAVERINE
S2	3415176	S1 AND GASTROINTESTINAL OR BACTERIA
S3	1780	S1 AND S2
S4	141	S3 AND PHARMACEUTICAL
S5	141	S4 AND CADAVERINE
S6	141	RD (unique items)
S7	86	S6 AND PUTRESCINE
S8	86	RD (unique items)
S9	3	S8 AND DIAMINOALKYL
S10	1158	S3 NOT PY>1998
S11	0	10/51-100
S12	55	S10 AND S6
S13	55	RD (unique items)

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